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Better Plants for New England



ADAMS NURSERY, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

"Better Plants for New England"



Office of Adams Nursery, Inc., on Route 20 between Springfield and Westfield

FOR a long time we have had in mind a catalogue of "Better Plants for New England" — a book which would illustrate and more fully describe those plants that have proved by test to have the Yankee constitution necessary to withstand our strenuous winters—a reference book so simply arranged and indexed that the inexperienced gardener could easily find those varieties in which he was interested.

"Better Plants for New England" is not an egotistical assertion, but an ideal toward which we have worked for nearly a century. It means better methods, better cultivation, better packing, better and more prompt service, and, most important, the elimination of inferior plant varieties so that the inexperienced gardener can be assured that when he orders he will receive only hardy "Better Plants."

For eighty-nine years we have rendered a continued service as nurserymen, landscape advisers, and horticulturists. We have seen New England's tiny hamlets grow into villages and villages expand into cities. During all these changing years the purpose of the founder has never been altered. The principles of honest quality, of careful service, and reasonable prices continue to govern our associations with friends and customers.

A new service which we believe will become more popular with our friends is the Display Grounds which are now being enlarged and rearranged. Four acres of our highway frontage are being developed into a series of gardens.

About May 1 the Rock Garden will burst into bloom, followed on May 15 by thousands of Tulips in the Bulb-Garden. The latter part of May will bring to the fore the Iris Garden, closely followed by the Peony Garden where only the best varieties will be featured.

During June the Rose Garden will be the main attraction; at that time over one hundred varieties of the old and new worth-while Roses can be seen in bloom. June and July will feature a large Perennial Garden, while August and September will bring the Phlox and Chrysanthemum Gardens into full glory.

You are cordially invited to enjoy these gardens. You may go where you please and stay as long as you like—you will not be approached unless you express a desire for service. It is our hope and intention to make these gardens the beauty-spots of western Massachusetts; to give inspiration and demonstrate the proper use and arrangement of plants—a living catalogue of "Better Plants for New England."

Better Service and Landscape Advice

Our aim is to make it just as easy as possible for you to have beautiful Home-Grounds. Whether your planting problem is large or small, we shall be pleased to help you solve it.

The problem is not to "set out" a few plants, but to design the Home-Grounds, to increase its valuation and promote happiness. Poor arrangement can reduce a lavish expenditure to a mediocre effect. Conversely, a good arrangement will produce pleasing results at the minimum of expense. All landscape work should be done with a definite object in mind. Even though you may desire to carry out only a small part of the general planting scheme each year, it will pay you to work according to well-defined plans.

Adams Landscape Service includes personal consultation on your grounds by competent trained men whose only desire is to create beauty and a satisfied customer. You can place confidence in their suggestions as thousands of others have done before. Telephone for an appointment. Suggestions and estimates submitted without any cost to you.

To further facilitate your planting problems we maintain a free delivery service within a radius of twenty miles from Westfield. Deliveries will be made at no additional charge within this radius when they may be incorporated on our regular trips. Special delivery and long-distance hauls can be arranged at actual cost.



Home Office, Massachusetts Mutual Life Ins. Co., Landscape design by Oimstead Bros. Material supplied and planted by Adams

EVERGREENS

Evergreens are one of the most useful classes of plants because of their year-round attractiveness and changing beauty. They are immediately ornamental after planting. In summer, Evergreens give a refreshing coolness to the scene and in winter their cheerful colors break the otherwise dull winter landscape.

They may be divided into two general classes: Those of a truly dwarf habit of growth, which makes them desirable for foundation plantings, and those that attain considerable size and

height, which makes them suitable for backgrounds, windbreaks, and specimens. With the exception of Pines, Firs, and Spruce, Evergreens are greatly benefited by an annual shearing during June.

A good selection of Evergreens is a permanent investment, increasing in value yearly. To those who are unfamiliar with their characteristics we suggest that you permit us to help you select the right plant for its proper place.



Abies concolor. White Fir

ABIES · Fir

Tall, pyramidal trees, native of the colder climates, that are planted for ornament, for shelter, and for timber. They prefer a moist, well-drained soil.

Abies concolor. **White Fir**

A native tree of Colorado which was brought east in 1872. Very hardy, withstands heat and drought, and grows rapidly to a tall tree. Foliage varies from a light green to almost blue. One of the finest specimen lawn trees we have.

A. Fraseri. **Fraser Fir**

A tall, compact, pyramidal grower, native of the North Carolina mountains. The foliage is lustrous dark green and bluish white beneath. Fragrant and closely resembles the Balsam Fir.

A. homolepis (brachyphylla). **Nikko Fir**

This is a tall-growing tree from the mountains of Japan. Dark green foliage above, with a silvery white undertone beneath. A very desirable lawn tree.

A. Veitchi. **Veitch Fir**

Introduced to this country from Japan about 1850. Very hardy in the northern states and makes a handsome tall dark green tree of rapid growth.

CHAMÆCYPARIS

Japanese Cypress

Sometimes incorrectly referred to as Retinospora. A family of highly ornamental garden forms with a generous variety of texture, color of foliage, and difference in shape. They are greatly benefited by shearing in early June to encourage dense, compact foliage, and to keep them within proper shape and stature. They grow best in moist but well-drained soil, and should be protected from cold and drying winds.

Chamæcyparis pisifera. **Sawara Cypress**

This variety abounds in the forest and temple grounds of Japan. Introduced to America in 1861 and is hardy as far north as Ontario. A rapid-growing, highly ornamental tree attaining a height of 25 feet.

C. pisifera aurea. **Golden Sawara Cypress**

Characteristically the same as the above, differing in the bright yellow color of its spring foliage. A very ornamental tree to intersperse with green and bluish evergreens of other types. Should be systematically sheared if used in foundation plantings.

C. pisifera filifera. **Thread Cypress**

An exceedingly graceful form of the Sawara Cypress with long, drooping branches of bright green. A refined, rapid-growing variety attaining a height of 15 or 20 feet.

C. pisifera plumosa. **Plumed Cypress**

A conical-shaped variety forming a dense compact plant with feathery bright green foliage. Maximum height, 25 feet.

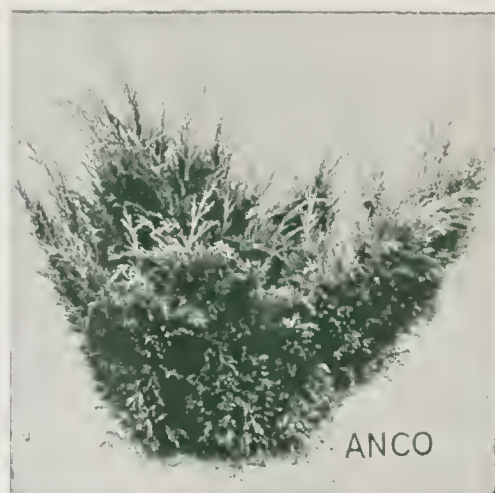
C. pisifera plumosa aurea. **Golden Plumed Cypress**

Similar to the above variety, except its feathery foliage is of a warm yellow color. Both should be periodically sheared, preferably in early June, when used in foundation plantings.

Tulip Time. We want you to come and enjoy our Bulb Garden at Tulip Time. Bring your friends. Bring your neighbors. Thousands of blooms. A sight you won't forget.



Chamæcyparis pisifera



Juniperus Sabina

JUNIPERUS · Juniper

The Junipers vary greatly in habit from tall, pyramidal trees to low, prostrate or trailing shrubs. They are resistant to cold and drought and thrive best in a sandy loam, moderately moist, but grow well in rather dry, rocky and gravelly ground. They prefer sunny, open situations. Some of the dwarf varieties are excellent for foundation plantings.

Juniperus chinensis. **Chinese Juniper**

This is a rapid-growing family of Junipers, native to China and Japan. It thrives in hot, dry locations and endures the bitter cold. Here we can count on the Chinese Juniper making a fine grayish green column 15 to 20 feet tall.

J. chinensis albo-variegata.

Variegated Juniper

It naturally grows into a formal pyramid 6 to 7 feet high, with creamy white branchlets interspersed among the gray-green foliage. Useful in low foundation plantings for its variety of color.

J. chinensis columnaris. **Columnar Juniper**

A slender, tapering spire, 15 to 20 feet high, with gray-green foliage. Rapid-growing, and undoubtedly the best substitute for our native cedar. Shear yearly to induce dense, compact foliage.

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana. **Pfitzer's Juniper**

A remarkable plant that deserves its popularity. Assumes a spreading form with horizontal branches covered with dense, feathery, gray-green foliage. It will thrive under very unfavorable conditions, resisting drought, gas, and smoke. Grows well in full sun as well as shade. Its informal habit blends well with the pyramidal evergreens, and is a valuable foundation variety.

A Price-List is published as a supplement to this catalogue of Better Plants for New England. Send for a copy if it has not been received



Juniperus virginiana glauca

Juniperus chinensis procumbens.*Trailing Juniper*

A dense, low, spreading form with branches overlapping one another to make a neat mass of green. Valuable for rockery and banks as a ground-cover.

J. communis aurea.*Golden Prostrate Juniper*

A dwarf, mat-like plant 1 to 1½ feet high, with bright golden yellow foliage.

J. communis depressa.*Vase-shaped Juniper*

This prostrate Juniper develops into a low, broad-topped, vase-shaped bush 3 to 4 feet high. It is an improved variety over the common Juniper we see growing native in New England.

J. communis depressa plumosa.*Plume Juniper*

A comparatively new variety discovered in Maine in 1907. One of the finest creeping forms. The branches bend over to hug the ground, forming a mat of gray-green foliage. Its main distinction is the unusual purplish coloring of the foliage in the fall. Maximum height, 15 to 18 inches.

J. communis hibernica.*Irish Juniper*

It has a unique habit of growth, being very columnar and formal in outline. Maximum height, 6 to 8 feet. Suitable for foundation plantings, but should be given a sheltered position.

Juniperus communis suecica.*Swedish Juniper*

This plant forms an erect, compact spire eventually growing 18 feet high. Should be used where formality and accent is desired. In the fall its loose branches should be tied together to prevent injury from the snow and ice.

J. communis suecica nana.*Dwarf Swedish Juniper*

Similar to the above, only more dwarf and slow growing, seldom exceeding 3½ feet. Good for foundation and rock-gardens.

J. excelsa stricta.*Spiny Greek Juniper*

Very neat, compact, upright plant of dwarf proportions. Good for foundation plantings, window-boxes, and formal work. Blue-green foliage.

J. horizontalis, Bar Harbor.*Bar Harbor Juniper*

The original plant was discovered on the shore at Bar Harbor, Maine. A fine creeping form, making a velvety mat of gray-green foliage. In the autumn it assumes a delicate lavender hue.

J. horizontalis glauca.*Blue Creeping Juniper*

A low, prostrate Juniper of dense, neat habit, with pleasing steel-blue foliage which turns purple in winter.

J. japonica.*Japanese Juniper*

Dwarf, hardy, slow-growing evergreen, 3 to 4 feet high. Spreading branches clothed with bluish green foliage. Will stand considerable shade; also does well in the hot sun. Makes a sturdy little specimen adapted to foundations or rock-garden plantings.

J. Sabina.*Savin Juniper*

Dwarf, bushy plant having many branches growing in a semi-erect manner from the base 3 to 4 feet high. Looks well on rocky banks, sandy slopes, and in house foundation plantings.

J. Sabina tamariscifolia. Tamarix Juniper

This prostrate variety is seldom over 1½ feet tall. Forms a wide-spreading ground-cover with dark green foliage of a feathery texture. Should be used on banks, slopes, and in the rockery.

J. scopulorum.*Colorado Juniper*

An especially handsome, spire-like specimen with decided silvery blue foliage. Maximum height, 30 feet.

J. squamata Meyeri.*Meyer's Juniper*

Introduced from China in 1914. Dense, upright-growing variety of unusual outline. Foliage is silvery blue. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall. Something decidedly different for the foundation planting.

J. virginiana.*Native Red Cedar*

This is one of America's best-known evergreens. It is native to the northeastern states where its familiar form is often seen along the roadside. It seldom exceeds 30 feet in height, is columnar in shape, and peculiarly fitted to be used as a background or screen planting.

J. virginiana Cannarti.*Cannart's Cedar*

An improved Red Cedar having deep rich green foliage. A narrow column in shape, of medium size, reaching up to 15 feet. An annual shearing keeps it compact.

Juniperus virginiana glauca. Silver Cedar

Its outstanding feature is the silvery blue, frosty hued foliage. Its use in foundation or evergreen border planting makes an interesting color contrast. In shape and habit of growth is similar to the other Red Cedars.

J. virginiana Keteleeri. Keteleer's Cedar

This is also an improved Red Cedar, making a compact, pyramidal, formal outline reaching up to 15 feet. Dark green foliage. Truly an aristocrat of the Juniper family.

J. virginiana Schottii. Schott's Red Cedar

A formal column of bright, glittering green. Holds its color well, making a bright contrast. For formal effects it should be sheared.

PICEA · Spruce

The name Picea comes from the Latin word *pix* meaning "pitch." Among the members of this family are found handsome and enduring trees for landscaping as well as producing some of the most valuable timber in the world. They are native to the northern hemisphere and like a moist but well-drained soil. Do not thrive in dry, sandy regions as well as pines.

Picea canadensis.*White Spruce*

A tall, symmetrical tree seldom exceeding 60 feet in height. Perfectly hardy, with dense bluish green foliage.

P. canadensis albertiana.*Black Hills Spruce*

Native of Canada and Dakota. Sturdy, compact and symmetrical, even when young. An especially fine specimen tree, also adapted to windbreaks and border plantings.



Picea pungens glauca. Colorado Blue Spruce

Consult our Service Department for suggestions and estimates. We shall be glad to help you.

Picea excelsa. Norway Spruce

One of the most popular, quick-growing evergreens adapted for many purposes. Especially valuable for windbreaks, hedges, and reforestation. Makes a tall, pyramidal-shaped specimen often used as a living Christmas tree.

P. excelsa pygmaea. Pygmy Spruce

This slow-growing dwarf Spruce is an interesting addition to the rockery or foundation planting. Dark green in color, dense, dwarf, and compact. Refined and distinctive.

P. glauca conica. Dwarf Alberta Spruce

Originally discovered in the Canadian Rockies. Although a dwarf, it is a perfect miniature of the tall forest trees. A dense, narrow pyramid 4 to 5 feet tall. For rockeries it is made to order.

P. pungens. Colorado Spruce

Native of the Colorado mountains. Hardy, shapely, tall tree suitable as a lawn specimen. Foliage varies from bright blue to gray-green.

P. pungens glauca. Colorado Blue Spruce

This is a selected form of the Colorado Spruce with dense steel-blue foliage.

P. pungens Kosteri. Koster's Blue Spruce

Probably the most famous ornamental tree we have. Brilliant silvery blue foliage. The ideal specimen of perfect shape.

PINUS . Pine

In economic importance the Pine stands above all evergreen trees. It grows in a wide variety of soils and under a broad range of climatic conditions. It will not, however, endure shade, smoke, or an excess amount of dust. It prefers the open country, hillsides, and sandy slopes. Will withstand considerable drought and flourish on poor soil. Except for a few dwarf varieties, they are adapted for making groves, forests, windbreaks, backgrounds, and specimens. They are very useful for reclaiming wasteland and will thrive anywhere if the soil is well drained.

**Taxus cuspidata****Pinus flexilis.****Limber Pine**

Rarely grows over 50 feet tall, with dense, blue-green foliage. Hardy, slow growth and best adapted to rocky slopes.

P. montana.**Swiss Mountain Pine**

Rugged, low-growing variety with bright green foliage. Ornamental as single specimens or good for covering rocky slopes. Usually not over 5 to 6 feet tall.

P. mughus.**Dwarf Mountain Pine**

This is a low, flat, spreading evergreen growing horizontally to form a dense, compact mat, not over 2½ to 3 feet high. Rather coarse in texture but very useful for foundation plantings or rockeries. Endures semi-shade.

P. nigra.**Austrian Pine**

Sometimes called the Black Pine. A tall, broad-headed Pine, rather fast-growing, with dark green foliage. Shows a marked resistance to the trying conditions of city planting. Requires plenty of room and is good for background planting.

P. resinosa.**Red Pine**

Native of the Far North. Forms a tall, broad pyramid with lustrous dark green needles. Valuable as an ornamental or timber tree.

P. strobus.**White Pine**

King of all the Pines. Very valuable ornamental hardy Pine of rapid growth, symmetrical when young, picturesque in old age. A fine variety for reforestation work.

P. sylvestris.**Scotch Pine**

This is a very rapid-growing, tall tree, enduring poor soil and severe climates. Needles are medium length and gray-green.

PSEUDOTSUGA . Fir**Pseudotsuga Douglasi.****Douglas Fir**

It would be difficult to overrate the beauty or usefulness of this variety. A fast-growing forest tree that endures drought and cold. Its soft green foliage and perfect pyramidal symmetry make it a most desirable ornamental specimen.

TAXUS . Yew

No doubt, one of the most popular evergreens in America. Its chief characteristics are its slow growth, luxuriant dark green foliage the year round, and scarlet berry-like fruits. The various garden varieties provide many different forms and shapes. They are absolutely hardy, easily trimmed into any desired shape, and well suited for hedges. The Yews thrive best in a moderately moist sandy loam and endure shade very well. An excellent plant for foundations.

Taxus canadensis.**Canadian Yew**

Hardy, low, spreading shrub, rarely over 2½ feet high. Foliage light green, assuming in winter a reddish tint. Requires a moist soil and a shady location. An ideal ground-cover under hemlock and pines.

T. canadensis stricta.**Dwarf Canadian Yew**

Will make a very satisfactory dwarf evergreen hedge. Foliage dark green, of fine texture. Shears perfectly.

T. cuspidata. Spreading Japanese Yew

A native of Japan, perfectly adapted to our New England conditions. Rich dark green foliage, ornamented in the fall with numerous crimson fruits. Very popular as a hedge or foundation plant. Informal and spreading in shape, it grows to be 6 to 8 feet tall, but can be easily sheared to keep within bounds. Grows well in either shade or full sun.

T. cuspidata capitata.**Upright Japanese Yew**

Formal, upright tree form, possessing all the pleasing characteristics of the preceding variety. It will add dignity and character to the foundation planting. A superb specimen or hedge.

T. cuspidata intermedia. Intermediate Yew

Semi-dwarf, spreading, irregular-shaped plant with beautiful dark green foliage. Useful among broadleaf evergreens or foundation groupings. A compact, relatively slow-growing variety which will thrive in sun or shade.

T. cuspidata intermedia capitata.**Upright Intermediate Yew**

Very compact, pyramidal form with broad base. An outstanding variety which we are convinced after several years' trial is the best of the pyramidal Yews.

**Pinus nigra. Austrian Pine**

We cordially invite you to visit our Display Gardens where we have arranged hundreds of different evergreens.



Pyramidal Arborvitæ

Taxus cuspidata intermedia columnaris.**Columnar Yew**

Extremely narrow and upright. Makes a fine hedge, especially where space is limited. A fine variety for creating formal effects. Comparatively new variety which has been thoroughly tested the last few winters for its hardiness.

T. cuspidata nana. Dwarf Japanese Yew

Slow-growing, of spreading, irregular shape. Most desirable dwarf evergreen for foundation groupings, whether planted in sun or shade. It grows 2 to 3 feet high with very dark green foliage which holds its color through the entire year.

T. media Hatfieldi. Hatfield's Yew

A compact, conical plant of pyramidal form. Absolutely hardy. Dark green foliage. The Arnold Arboretum considers this the best of the Taxus hybrids.

T. media Hicksi. Hick's Yew

A narrow, upright Taxus with vertical branches covered with deep, rich green foliage. Grows 6 to 8 feet tall.

THUJA

Arborvitæ (Tree of Life)

The Thujas are usually trees of narrow pyramidal habit; however, some garden forms are low, bushy, and globular. They are very valuable for the evergreen border or foundation planting. Thujas are well adapted for hedges and windbreaks. They bear pruning well, and soon form a dense hedge. They thrive best in a somewhat moist, loamy soil and are easily transplanted.

Thuja occidentalis. American Arborvitæ

Typically American and native to New England. Conical shape with a broad base and ordinarily does not exceed 30 feet. Widely used for hedge and screen purposes.

T. occidentalis elegantissima.**Golden-tipped Arborvitæ**

Pyramidal-shaped tree with broad base, growing to about 15 feet. The tips of new growth are golden yellow, later on changing to a light green.

T. occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvitæ

A compact, globe-shaped, dwarf form that seldom grows over 3 feet. A fine variety for foundation planting. Planted in tubs they make good formal effects.

T. occidentalis lutea.**George Peabody Arborvitæ**

Similar to the American Arborvitæ but with clear, lasting golden yellow foliage. Useful in the screen planting for color contrast.

T. occidentalis, Little Gem.**Little Gem Arborvitæ**

The pigmy of evergreens. A cute little tufted with dark green foliage. Globeshaped, not growing over 2 feet. Fine for the rock-garden, foundation planting, or low informal hedge.

T. occidentalis nigra.**Dark American Arborvitæ**

A superior type of native Arborvitæ, introduced by us into New England several years ago. Very hardy and of a deeper green color which it holds during the winter months. More compact than its parent and seldom produces more than a single leader. Will no doubt largely displace the common American variety as it becomes better known.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis.**Pyramidal Arborvitæ**

This is one of the best. Very densely branched, of a distinct columnar growth and maintains its rich dark green color throughout the winter.

Thuja occidentalis Rosenthali.**Rosenthal Arborvitæ**

Makes a compact, broad, symmetrical pyramid with lustrous dark green foliage which retains its color the entire winter.

T. occidentalis umbraculifera.**Conical Arborvitæ**

A low mushroom-shaped, slow-growing variety, desirable for bedding and foundation planting.

T. occidentalis Vervæneana.**Vervæne Arborvitæ**

Very hardy, broad, bushy pyramid. Foliage varies from a light gray-green to a yellow-green. Grows 8 to 12 feet tall.

TSUGA • Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis. Canadian Hemlock

This magnificent evergreen is considered by many the most graceful of all. From its broad base it tapers to a slender, graceful terminal of deep rich green. Not particular as to soil but prefers a certain amount of moisture. Plants may be kept small for years by shearing, which makes it a most desirable hedge. One of the few evergreens that will grow satisfactorily in shade.

Thuja occidentalis nigra
Dark American Arborvitæ

EVERGREENS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

Evergreens Suitable for House Foundations

Botanical Name	Common Name
Juniperus chinensis	Chinese Juniper
J. chinensis albo-variegata	Variegated Juniper
J. chinensis Pfitzeriana	Pfitzer's Juniper
J. communis depressa	Vase-shaped Juniper
J. excelsa stricta	Spiny Greek Juniper
J. japonica	Japanese Juniper
J. Sabina	Savin Juniper
J. Sabina tamariscifolia	Tamarix Juniper
J. squamata Meyer	Meyer's Juniper
J. virginiana Cannarti	Cannart Juniper
J. virginiana glauca	Silver Juniper
J. virginiana Schottii	Schott's Juniper
Picea excelsa pygmaea	Pygmy Spruce
P. glauca conica	Dwarf Alberta Spruce
Pinus mughus	Dwarf Mountain Pine

Botanical Name	Common Name
Taxus (all varieties)	Yew
Thuja occidentalis nigra	Dark American Arborvitæ
T. occidentalis globosa	Globe Arborvitæ
T. occidentalis, Little Gem	Little Gem Arborvitæ
T. occidentalis pyramidalis	Pyramidal Arborvitæ
T. occidentalis umbraculifera	Conical Arborvitæ
T. occidentalis Reidi	Reid's Arborvitæ
T. occidentalis Wareana	Siberian Arborvitæ

Evergreens Adapted to Partial Shade

Juniperus virginiana	Red Cedar
J. chinensis Pfitzeriana	Pfitzer's Juniper
Pinus strobus	White Pine
Pseudotsuga Douglasi	Douglas Fir
Taxus (all varieties)	Yew
Tsuga canadensis	Hemlock

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

To the layman this term may be misleading. However, every-one is familiar with the mountain laurel and rhododendron, which are good examples of this type. When nature in her wondrous way created the broad-leaved evergreen, she made one of the most charming floral treasures man is privileged to enjoy. In them she combined qualities not found in other sections of her realm.

Evergreen shrubs play a dual rôle in any setting. In the spring and summer they produce myriads of beautiful blooms and during the winter maintain their luxuriant green foliage. They are most useful in foundation plantings where their informal outlines blend beautifully with the upright dwarf evergreens and give an effect of pleasing unity to any planting.

CALLUNA vulgaris. *Scotch Heather*

Low evergreen shrub with feathery foliage, growing not over 18 inches. Covered in midsummer with rosy lavender flowers. Likes an acid soil and sunny, moist location. A good variety for the rock-garden.

DAPHNE Cneorum. *Garland Flower*

A dwarf, bushy plant of spreading habit, growing 8 to 12 inches high. It produces in May and June and again in September a great profusion of beautiful rose-pink, delicately perfumed flowers. Grows well in sun or in partial shade. Splendid edging plant in front of evergreens and is unequalled for the rock-garden. It forms a low hedge along garden walks and around flower-beds.

EUONYMUS

One of the most useful groups of broad-leaved evergreens. They are particularly desirable on account of their dense evergreen foliage, their willingness to grow in partial shade, and their extreme hardiness. Useful for edging evergreen beds, walks, borders, and as trailing plants in rockeries. As climbing vines on stone-work they are most useful.



Daphne Cneorum

Euonymus radicans. *Wintercreeper*

A very desirable evergreen vine or ground-cover. Use it on stone walls or foundations and as undergrowth in evergreen borders. Very hardy and does well in the shade.

E. radicans argenteo-marginatus.

Silveredge Wintercreeper

Similar to Radicans in form and habit, except that the leaves are edged with white, about a green center.

E. radicans Carrierei.

Glossy Wintercreeper

A stronger and bushier grower than Radicans, and one of the larger-leaved varieties. It is upright in habit and may be used as a specimen bush, as an evergreen hedge, or as a climber if given a little support.

E. radicans coloratus.

This variety is remarkable for the red tints of the foliage in autumn, changing to bronze during the winter.

E. radicans kewensis. *Baby Wintercreeper*

The smallest Euonymus. The leaves are about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and a little longer. As a low evergreen ground-cover it forms a perfect mat of green. A fine variety for the rock-garden, low walls, low slopes, and edge of pools.

E. radicans vegetus.

Big-leaf Wintercreeper

This variety is sometimes called the Evergreen Bittersweet, because of the orange-red berries which it carries during the winter. It is the largest and strongest grower after it becomes established.

HELLEBORUS niger. *Christmas Rose*

Low evergreen plant that produces a large white flower during mild weather in December and January. Prefers a moist, well-drained rich loam in a semi-shaded location.

ILEX crenata.

Japanese Holly

A hardy Japanese Holly that looks like boxwood. A very bushy plant growing 4 feet high, with dull green foliage.

I. glabra.

Inkberry

An upright, bushy shrub with narrow, dark, shiny green leaves. In the fall it produces a profusion of fine black berries. An excellent plant for shady situations.

KALMIA latifolia.

Mountain Laurel

A bushy shrub that blooms profusely in May and early June, producing large, showy clusters of pink flowers. Indifferent to shade or sunlight and does well in both moist and dry locations. It does, however, require an acid soil. Fine for foundation plantings, banked in front of rhododendrons, or used in combination with azaleas.

LEUCOTHOE Catesbæi.

Drooping Leucothoe

Low-growing, graceful shrub with arching, spray-like branches. Foliage glossy dark green, turning to a russet-mahogany-red in autumn. In spring fragrant white flowers are borne in clusters. Thrives best in moist soil and partial shade, but grows well in full sun if soil is not too dry. Use in combination with laurel and rhododendrons.

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Euonymus radicans vegetus



Kalmia latifolia. Mountain Laurel

MUEHLENBECKIA nana.

A little-known ground-cover plant, but one of outstanding merit. It forms a slow-growing, shrubby mat, 2 to 3 inches high, of thread-fine, black stems, clothed with tiny, round, blackish green foliage.

PACHISTIMA Canbyi. Canby Pachistima

Dwarf, trailing shrub with small glossy green leaves that form a dense carpet. Fine material for rock-gardens. Will thrive in any well-drained soil.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis.**Japanese Spurge**

One of the best evergreen ground-covers. It does equally well in sun or shade, and retains its glossy, deep green foliage during the whole year. A good border for evergreen beds and for places where grass will not grow. Plants should be set 6 inches apart each way.

PIERIS floribunda. Mountain Andromeda

Low, dense-growing evergreen shrub with small, dark green leaves. The flower-buds are formed in the fall, and in early spring produce an abundance of white flowers resembling the lily-of-the-valley. Grows best in a moist, well-drained, porous soil. Prefers an acid soil and partly shaded situation.

P. japonica. Japanese Andromeda

A more robust plant, with larger and more erect clusters of flowers.

PYRACANTHA coccinea.**Scarlet Firethorn**

A dense-growing shrub 6 feet tall, with small, shiny green leaves. Its principal attraction is the brilliant scarlet berries produced in the fall and lasting until winter.

P. coccinea Lalandi. Laland Firethorn

Similar to the preceding variety, with an abundance of brilliant orange-red fruits. Grows about 10 feet tall, and is used to best advantage when trained against a wall or building. Spectacular when in fruit.

For your convenience a complete index is given on the last page



Pieris floribunda. Mountain Andromeda

RHODODENDRONS

In the plant kingdom Rhododendrons are members of the royalty. Dignified dark glossy green foliage with brilliant regal flowers. With the exception of the hybrids, they are native of the Appalachian Mountains and adapted to our New England climate. Easy to grow if given partial shade and a moist acid soil. They do best when planted in masses where the sheltering shade of each plant benefits its neighbor.

Rhododendron carolinianum.**Carolina Rhododendron**

The leaves are small and narrow, dark green above and covered with brownish dots beneath. Clusters of clear rose-pink flowers appear in May, before the new shoots start their growth. Its bushy growth makes it a good variety for planting in front of taller Rhododendrons.

R. carolinianum album.**White Carolina Rhododendron**

Flowers are white, but in all other respects the plants are similar to Carolina.

Rhododendron catawbiense.**Catawba Rhododendron**

One of the most beautiful of the Rhododendrons. It is a prolific bloomer with flowers produced in very large, round trusses and of various shades of pink. The foliage is the most handsome of any of the Rhododendrons. Because of extreme hardiness it is a fine variety for groups and mass plantings.

R. catawbiense compactum.**Dwarf Catawba Rhododendron**

Dense, compact, low-growing variety, with the same foliage and flowering characteristics as Catawbiense. Desirable for use in front of the taller varieties.

R. maximum. Rosebay Rhododendron

The foliage is very thick, smooth, and large. Growing a little taller than most varieties, it is used extensively as a background plant. The flowers, which vary in color from pure white to delicate shades of pink, appear in late June and July. Like all other Rhododendrons, plants of this variety should be placed close together so that the foliage can shade the soil, as the roots are close to the surface.

Hybrid Rhododendrons.

In western Massachusetts we do not consider them very satisfactory unless planted in a very favorable, protected location.

VINCA minor.**Myrtle**

A neat evergreen trailing plant that can be used almost anywhere as a ground-cover. Succeeds equally well in sun or shade, and can be grown in moist or dry soil.

YUCCA filamentosa. Adam's Needle

Native of the western American deserts, but right at home in New England. A stately evergreen plant, having long, sharp-pointed leaves and producing tall spikes of ivory-white flowers. A good subject for the rock-garden.

Remember Holland Bulbs for your spring garden. Best to order when they are in bloom. Bulbs should be planted from mid-September until heavy freezing.



Rhododendron Border Planting

SHADE and WOODLAND TREES

Dreary indeed would this world be without trees, without birds which seek their shelter, and without lumber to build our homes. What a heritage our New England forefathers left us! You know, friends, lots of us do not realize how rich this country is in trees, and for that matter, what a fine collection we have

right here in this nursery. When the hot sun beats down, you long for the welcome shade of a Maple, an Oak or a stately Elm. Trees don't just happen overnight. You must plan ahead. Why not plant a few trees this year? They will increase the comfort and valuation of your property.



Acer platanoides. Norway Maple

ACER · Maple

The Maples are among our most ornamental and desirable trees for specimens and street planting. Here in New England they are also valuable for producing timber and sugar. Practically all are relatively fast-growing and not particular as to soil requirements. They are hardy, healthy, and produce cool shade and brilliant fall colors.

Acer dasycarpum. Silver Maple

A rapid-growing Maple thriving in any soil but doing best in rich, moist ground. Leaves are light green, silvery beneath, changing to yellow in the autumn.

A. dasycarpum Wieri.

Wier's Cut-leaf Maple

Graceful, rapid-growing variety similar to the preceding but with drooping branches and finely divided, lacy foliage.

A. palmatum atropurpureum.

Blood-leaf Japanese Maple

A small, dense tree or large, compact shrub used principally for its ornamental blood-red foliage in spring and early summer. Grows 8 to 10 feet tall. Should be planted in a protected location.

A. platanoides. Norway Maple

Our most popular street tree. A clean, dense, round-headed tree that seems to like city conditions and grows 60 to 75 feet under favorable conditions. Its broad, rich green foliage is retained until late autumn, when it turns yellow.

Acer platanoides aureo-marginatum.

Variegated Norway Maple

A small-growing tree not over 20 to 25 feet. Has the usual Maple foliage with a narrow white margin, producing a most unique effect.

A. platanoides Schwedleri.

Schwedler Maple

Similar to the Norway Maple except that in the spring the foliage assumes brilliant shades of scarlet and red. During the summer the leaves turn a deep ruddy green.

A. rubrum.

Red Maple

Attractive at all seasons. Fiery red blooms appear early in the spring, followed by clean green foliage. In the fall it is probably the most brilliantly colored of all the Maples, turning orange and bright scarlet. Grows best in a rich, moist soil.

A. saccharum.

Rock or Sugar Maple

Commercially, king of the New England forests. A tall, majestic tree shaped like an egg on end. Fine clean foliage, particularly brilliant in the fall. Does well in almost any location and is one of our finest street and lawn trees. Famous for its sugar products.



Acer saccharum. Sugar Maple

ÆSCULUS carnea. Red Horse-Chestnut

Desirable lawn specimen growing about 30 to 40 feet tall. Symmetrical tree with dark green foliage and flesh-colored flowers.

Æ. Hippocastanum. White Horse-Chestnut

Tall and symmetrical, with dense foliage, making it a very desirable shade tree. In spring it bears a profusion of white flowers. Dry situations should be avoided, as it grows best in a moist soil.

ARALIA spinosa.

Hercules' Club

A small tree up to 20 feet, its branches covered with large thorns. The large leaves, sometimes 2 feet long, and enormous white flowers give this species a distinct subtropical appearance.

BETULA alba. European White Birch

A rapid-growing tree up to 60 feet, with silvery white bark and spray-like branches. Beautiful lawn tree, effective when planted among evergreens. Prefers a moist soil.

B. alba fastigiata.

Pyramidal Birch

Straight, upright branches, forming an erect, columnar shape, resembling the Lombardy poplar.

B. alba laciniata. Cut-leaf Weeping Birch

One of the most popular of all the weeping trees. It is tall and slender with graceful, drooping branches. The foliage is delicately cut and the bark is silvery white. An attractive specimen tree.

B. papyrifera.

Canoe or Paper Birch

The Massasoit Indians built canoes from the bark of this tree. Tall, ornamental variety with white trunk. Desirable lawn tree with a loose, graceful head and large, handsome leaves.

CATALPA bignonioides nana.

Umbrella Catalpa

A dense, round, umbrella-like head carried on a slender stem. A tree for strictly formal use. Should be trimmed back hard every winter to maintain its compactness.

C. speciosa.

Western Catalpa

A very rapid, tall-growing tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves. Produces fragrant blossoms of purple and white in a pyramidal cluster 1 foot long.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum.

Katsura Tree

A tree of medium height, pyramidal form, and branching close to the ground. Its highly ornamental heart-shaped leaves turn bright yellow in autumn. Prefers a rich, moist soil, and should be used as a specimen or in the shrub border.



White bark of *Betula alba*

CERCIS canadensis.**Redbud or Judas Tree**

A small, graceful tree up to 20 feet. Grows native in our New England woods. In early spring the branches are covered with small, purplish pink peablossoms before the heart-shaped leaves appear.

CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe

Graceful large shrub or small tree usually with several trunks. Large, rich green foliage followed in May and June by hanging clusters of fragrant white fringed flowers. Useful in shrub borders and thrives best in a moist, sandy loam.

CLADRASTIS lutea. Yellow-wood

The wood of this tree was originally used to make a yellow dye. A broad, medium-sized tree, bearing in June white, pea-like blossoms in drooping panicles similar to the wisteria. It thrives in almost any soil and makes a beautiful lawn specimen.

CORNUS florida.**White-flowering Dogwood**

Possesses the maximum of attractiveness throughout the entire year. A small tree, rarely over 25 feet tall, with spreading branches. In early spring before the leaves come, this beautiful tree produces large, showy white flowers. In September appear brilliant red berries and the shiny dark green leaves turn to vivid reds and scarlet. It thrives in almost any soil and stands shade or full sun equally well. Its cosmopolitan characteristics permit its use in many locations.

C. florida rubra. Pink-flowering Dogwood

Similar in all respects to Florida except that the flowers are a beautiful shade of pink. Makes a fine specimen and looks well when interplanted with the white variety.

CRATÆGUS cordata. Washington Thorn

Small tree up to 30 feet, with exceptionally fine fall coloring. White flowers followed by bright red berries, lasting well into the winter.

C. Oxyacantha albo-plena.**White Hawthorn**

A small tree with double, white, sweet-scented flowers in May.

C. Oxyacantha rosea. Pink Hawthorn

Same as the preceding variety but with double pink flowers.

C. Oxyacantha splendens.**Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn**

Very double, deep crimson flowers with a scarlet glow. One of the choicest ornamental trees in existence.

FAGUS americana.**American Beech**

Tall, round-headed tree of noble proportions, with clean dark green foliage turning bright yellow in autumn. Easily distinguished by its light gray bark and edible beech-nuts. Makes a wonderful specimen and should be given plenty of room to develop. Prefers a dry situation.

F. sylvatica.**European Beech**

Compact, somewhat slower-growing, and having darker and glossier green foliage than the American Beech. During the fall the leaves turn reddish brown and remain through most of the winter. Very effective for hedges, windbreaks, and screens.

F. sylvatica heterophylla. Fern-leaf Beech

Very graceful, dense, low-growing shrubby tree, with narrow, deeply cut foliage. Fine for hedges or specimens.

F. sylvatica purpurea. Purple-leaf Beech

Deep wine-red foliage in early summer, changing to dark green with a tinge of red in late summer. It is of low, branching habit and makes a beautiful lawn specimen.

FRAXINUS americana.**American White Ash**

Native to our New England woods. Rapid-growing and tall, making a desirable shade tree for lawn or street planting. Thrives in any moist soil.

A Price-List is published as a supplement to this catalogue of "Better Plants for New England." Send for a copy if it has not been received.



Fagus sylvatica purpurea



Chionanthus virginica

GINKGO biloba. Maidenhair Tree

Picturesque, pyramidal tree with a clean straight trunk, and fan-shaped leaves which are impervious to insect attack and the difficulties of city life. An ideal lawn or street tree. One of the oldest varieties in cultivation. Native of China.

GLEDITSIA triacanthos. Honey Locust

The common Honey Locust with long sharp thorns and feathery foliage. A large tree forming a broad, graceful, loose head. Will grow on almost any soil, making an impenetrable hedge when planted close together.

HALESIA tetraptera. Silver Bell

Round-headed, bushy little tree. Its beauty consists in the profusion of small white bells in the spring.

KÆLREUTERIA paniculata.**Varnish Tree**

Recommended for its handsome compound foliage and immense panicles of yellow flowers in July. An unusual, decorative tree not over 30 feet tall, adapted to city conditions and enduring hot and dry locations.

LARIX europæa. European Larch

A deciduous cone-bearing tree of pyramidal outline, usually not over 60 feet. Highly ornamental because of its soft, feathery, bright green foliage. Effective as specimens, and picturesque when lining a drive or path.

L. leptolepis. Japanese Larch

Often mistaken for an evergreen. Similar to the European Larch except that foliage turns bright yellow in fall. Makes a fine rapid-growing lawn specimen, preferring a light, moist soil.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. Tulip Tree

A tall, straight tree of large proportions. Handsome, light green foliage of unusual shape. In spring the tree bears many fragrant, greenish yellow flowers closely resembling the tulip. Likes a rich, moist soil and here in New England it should be transplanted in spring only.

Trees Valuable for Their Flowers

Botanical Name	Common Name	Color of Flowers	Time of Blooming
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	Scarlet	April
<i>Æsculus</i>	Horse-Chestnut	White	May
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Western Catalpa	Purple and white	June
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	Purplish pink	April
<i>Chionanthus virginica</i>	White Fringe	White	May
<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	Yellow-wood	White	June
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	Pink; white	May
<i>Cratægus</i> (in variety)	Hawthorn	Pink; white	June
<i>Kœlreuteria</i>	Varnish Tree	Yellow	July
<i>Magnolia Soulangeana</i>	Saucer Magnolia	Pinkish	May
<i>Malus</i> (in variety)	Flowering Crab	Pink	May
<i>Prunus</i>	Japanese Flowering Cherry	Pink and white	May
<i>Salix Caprea</i>	Pussy Willow	White	March
<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Chinese Scholar-tree	White	July-Sept.

MAGNOLIA *Soulangeana*.*Saucer Magnolia*

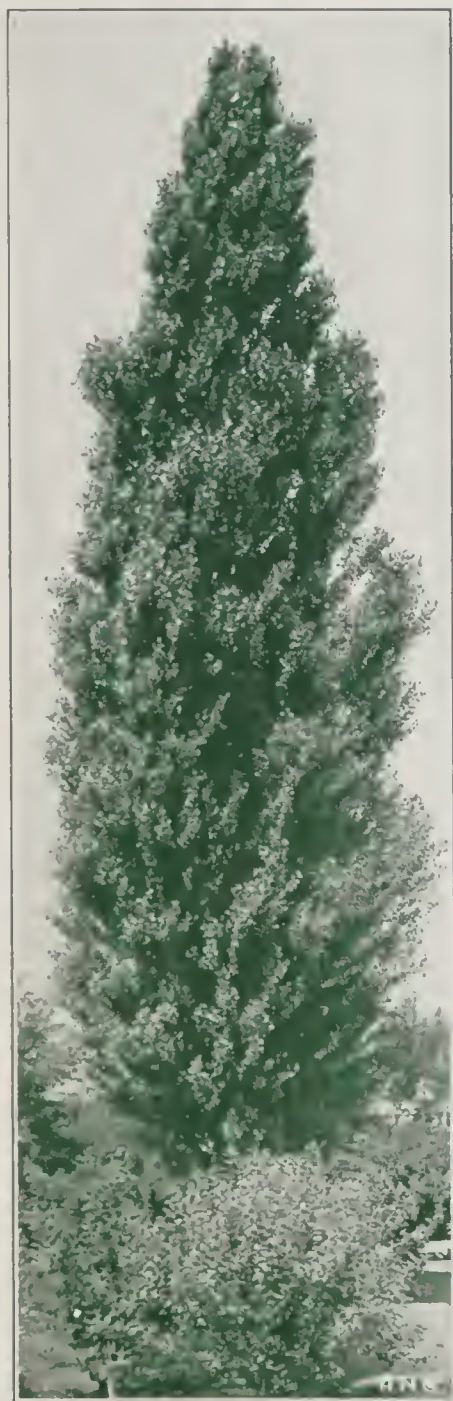
One of our showiest and most picturesque trees of moderate size. Large, lustrous foliage and in early spring produces large, slightly fragrant, cup-shaped, pinkish flowers. A most spectacular specimen.

M. stellata.*Star Magnolia*

Slow-growing, bushy shrub up to 10 or 12 feet. Large, semi-double, fragrant, white flowers are produced in great profusion in the early spring. Very showy lawn specimen with its star-like flowers.

MALUS · Flowering Crab

Flowering Crab is a most unfortunate name, as it comprises a beautiful assortment of hardy, picturesque, rugged, small trees unsurpassed for their ornamental value. In addition to the flowers, which are various shades of pink and completely

Flowering Crab (*Malus*)*Populus nigra italica*

cover the trees in spring, many varieties produce bright-colored, miniature apples which last well into the winter and insure the birds a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner. They lend themselves readily to mass and screen plantings, groups or single specimens.

Malus Arnoldiana. *Arnold's Crab*
Flowers pale rose; fruits large, yellow.

M. floribunda. *Japanese Flowering Crab*
Flowers rose; fruits red.

M. floribunda atrosanguinea. *Carmine Crab*
Flowers carmine; fruits deep red.

M. ioensis plena. *Bechtel Crab*
Flowers double, delicate pink. No fruits.

M. Niedzwetzkyana. *Red-vein Crab*
Flowers deep pink; fruits deep red.

M. Parkmani. *Parkman Crab*
Flowers double, deep rose. No fruits.

M. Sargentii. *Sargent's Crab*
Dwarf bush, white flowers; red fruits.

M. Scheideckeri. *Scheidecker Crab*
Semi-double, pale pink flowers; fruits yellow.

M. theifera. *Tea Crab*
Flowers blush or very light pink; fruits yellow.

MORUS alba pendula.*Weeping Mulberry*

Forms a perfect, umbrella-shaped head with long, slender branches drooping to the ground. The light green foliage completely hides the stem. One of the best small lawn trees.

M. alba tatarica. *Russian Mulberry*
This variety forms a large, spreading tree with showy flowers. The fruit is attractive to the birds.

OXYDENDRUM arboreum. *Sourwood*

"Sourwood" because of the acid taste of the foliage. Slow-growing, graceful little tree producing spiky panicles of greenish white flowers late in summer. Its chief attraction is the brilliant orange and scarlet foliage in the autumn. Hardy in any soil or location and endures shade.

POPULUS Eugenei.*Carolina Poplar*

Rapid-growing tree of large proportions. Gives shade very quickly, and grows well under adverse conditions.

P. nigra italica.*Lombardy Poplar*

Wherever it is planted, its familiar spire-like shape stands out like a sentinel. Fast-growing and of easy culture, it is used mostly for screen plantings and formal effects.

PRUNUS cerasifera Pissardi.*Purple-leaf Plum*

A small tree with deep purple foliage that will stand the hot summer weather without burning or fading.

P., Newport.*Newport Plum*

An improved purple-leaf Plum with deeper and better-colored foliage. Provides a pleasing contrast when planted among other trees or shrubs.

*Magnolia Soulangeana*



Quercus palustris Pin Oak

PRUNUS

Japanese Flowering Cherries

The Japanese Cherries planted around the Tidal Basin at Washington have added greatly to the popularity of this group. They are trees of medium height, some pyramidal to vase shape, and some of the weeping type. The different varieties cover a long season of bloom, with the single varieties flowering first. In summer their glossy green leaves make them attractive as lawn trees. In New England they should be planted in sheltered locations.

- Prunus Kwansan.* Double; deep pink.
P., Kofugen. Crimson buds opening to pink; double.
P., Shirofugen. Large, double, pinkish white flowers.
P. subhirtella pendula. Weeping tree, single; pink.
P. subhirtella pendula flore-pleno. Double; pink.
P. yedoensis (Yoshino). Single; pink, fading to white.

QUERCUS · Oak

"Old Ironsides" was built of New England Oak, the symbol of strength and character. Contrary to popular belief and with few exceptions, the Oaks are not slow-growing. Sturdy and of noble proportions, they are one of our best ornamental street and lawn trees. The foliage is especially attractive, turning to brilliant scarlet and red in the autumn.

Quercus alba. White Oak

The king of all Oaks—a rugged, open-headed tree of tremendous proportions. Magnificent specimens requiring plenty of room. Compared with the other Oaks, the growth is slow. Foliage assumes a deep red tone in fall.

Q. bicolor. Swamp White Oak

One of the most rapid-growing Oaks. Thrives best in a moist, well-drained soil.

Quercus coccinea. Scarlet Oak

A fine specimen with spreading branches and round, open head. Especially valuable for its brilliant scarlet fall coloring. Prefers a dry location.

Q. macrocarpa. Mossy-cup Oak

A large tree up to 80 feet, with spreading branches. Branchlets have corky bark. Comparatively rapid-growing.

Q. nigra. Water Oak

Tree up to 80 feet, with rather slender branches forming a conical, round-top head. Rapid growth and easily transplanted. Used as a street tree.

Q. palustris. Pin Oak

Rapid-growing, symmetrical tree—perhaps the best Oak for lawn and avenue planting. Easily transplanted and endures city conditions. Its deeply cut foliage turns rich crimson in fall. Prefers a moist location.

Quercus Prinus. Chestnut Oak

Tall, round-topped, dense head. Foliage similar to the common chestnut, turning yellow in the fall.

Q. rubra. Red Oak

Beautiful Oak of rapid growth, growing into a large, majestic tree with a broad, round head. A superb street or lawn specimen with its smooth bark and dark red autumnal color. Easily transplanted and prefers a dry location.

ROBINIA globosa. Globe Locust

A round, dense head of lacy foliage on a slender trunk. Similar to *Catalpa Bungei* in form, but more refined. A specimen for formal effects.

SALIX babylonica.

Babylon Weeping Willow

Graceful tree with slender, whip-like, drooping branches, which give it a weeping form. A beautiful specimen, most appropriate for waterside planting.

S. blanda. Wisconsin Weeping Willow

A weeping tree similar to the above but more spreading, irregular, and picturesque.

S. britzensis. Bronze Bark Willow

Upright tree with deep bronze bark.

S. Caprea. Pussy Willow

The harbinger of spring. A large shrub or small tree with upright branches. One of the earliest trees to bloom and grows anywhere.

S. elegantissima.

Thurlo's Weeping Willow

Tall variety of upright growth, with slender, pendulous, yellow-green branches. Fast-growing and desirable for screen plantings or lawn specimens.

S., Niobe. Golden Weeping Willow

Slender leaves, green above, silvery beneath. The twigs and bark are deep golden yellow, making them attractive the year round.

For the protection of your plants and flowers, we carry a line of Insecticides. We will be glad to suggest a remedy for your plant troubles.



Japanese Flowering Cherries (Prunus) at Washington

Salix pentandra. *Laurel-leaf Willow*

Dense, low-growing tree, valuable for quick screen effects. Its thick, glossy green leaves produce shade quickly. A hardy variety adapted for seashore planting.

S. vitellina. *Golden Bark Willow*

Showy, yellow-barked tree, handsome at all seasons, but particularly conspicuous in winter and early spring before the leaves appear.

SOPHORA japonica.*Chinese Scholar-tree*

Deserving of more popularity. A tree up to 60 feet, forming a dense round head. Especially valuable for its late-appearing flowers, which resemble a white wisteria. Graceful, feathery dark green foliage, conspicuous in winter for its dark green branches. Withstands city conditions.

**Salix Caprea.** Pussy Willow**SORBUS americana.***American Mountain Ash*

Small tree not over 30 feet, native to New England and the White Mountains. One of the most conspicuous trees in fall, with its abundant heads of bright red fruits.

S. Aucuparia. *European Mountain Ash*

Similar to the preceding variety, but growing somewhat larger and more symmetrical. Fruits brilliant orange-red in early fall.

S. Aucuparia pendula.*Weeping Mountain Ash*

This weeping form has the same foliage and fruit as the type but the branches sweep to the ground.

S. quercifolia. *Oak-leaf Mountain Ash*

A hybrid that has foliage resembling that of an oak. Orange-scarlet fruit.

SYRINGA japonica. *Japanese Tree Lilac*

A small tree or large shrub up to 30 feet, with large, leathery, lilac leaves. The yellowish white flowers come after all other Lilacs are through blooming.

TILIA americana. *American Linden*

Tall, rapid-growing tree with large, heart-shaped leaves. Fragrant, white flowers in June that attract the bees. A particularly fine shade tree for street use.

T. cordata. *Small-leaf Linden*

A large tree much like the other Lindens, useful for street, avenue, and specimen planting.

T. platyphyllos. *Large-leaf Linden*

Stately, rapid-growing tree for the lawn and parkway.

T. vulgaris. *European Linden*

Symmetrical tree of rapid growth. Large, dark green foliage that recommends it for a good shade tree.

ULMUS americana. *American Elm*

Its majestic grace has made our New England towns famous. Tall, vase-shaped, long-lived tree that is justly popular as a street tree. Thrives best in a rich, moist soil but will grow almost anywhere.

**Ulmus pumila.** Chinese Elm**Ulmus americana Molini.** *Moline Elm*

A new fast-growing Elm. Differs from the usual characteristic Elm outline in the fact that it has one central leader, giving it a conical shape. Much used for street planting or where a smaller or more compact tree is desired.

U. americana vaseyi. *Vase Elm*

A graceful form selected because it glorifies the typical spreading variety. Rapid-growing, straight clean trunk and uniform shape.

U. campestris Wheatleyi. *Wheatley Elm*

Tall, narrow, pyramidal head. Vigorous growth and clean habit.

U. pumila. *Chinese or Siberian Elm*

A remarkably rapid-growing tree, suitable for dry or moist locations. The foliage is much smaller than that of the American, and quite dense. It is perfectly hardy in New England.

Trees with Brilliant Autumn Foliage

Botanical Name	Common Name	Foliage Color in Autumn
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	Scarlet
<i>A. saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	Orange and scarlet
<i>Cercidiphyllum</i>	Katsura Tree	Yellow
<i>Cornus florida</i>	White Dogwood	Scarlet
<i>Crataegus</i>	Hawthorn	Scarlet
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	American White Ash	Yellow
<i>Liriodendron</i>	Tulip Tree	Yellow
<i>Oxydendrum</i>	Sourwood	Orange and scarlet
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	Reddish purple
<i>Q. coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak	Scarlet
<i>Q. palustris</i>	Pin Oak	Crimson

Fast-Growing Trees Valuable for Producing Screen Effects

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Acer dasycarpum</i>	Silver Maple
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Western Catalpa
<i>Larix europaea</i>	European Larch
<i>Morus alba tatarica</i>	Russian Mulberry
<i>Populus Eugenei</i>	Carolina Poplar
<i>P. nigra italica</i>	Lombardy Poplar
<i>Salix</i> (all varieties)	Willows

Trees with Bright-Colored Fruits

Botanical Name	Common Name	Color of Fruits
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Dogwood	Scarlet
<i>Crataegus</i> (in variety)	Hawthorn	Red
<i>Malus</i> (in variety)	Flowering Crab	Red; yellow
<i>Morus alba tatarica</i>	Russian Mulberry	White
<i>Sorbus americana</i>	American Mountain Ash	Bright red
<i>S. Aucuparia</i>	European Mountain Ash	Orange-red

**Tilia americana.** American Linden

DECORATIVE SHRUBS

Our list of Flowering Shrubs, although obtained from the four corners of the world, contains only those with Yankee hardiness. Gorgeous blossoms, bright berries, and handsome foliage are their chief characteristics.

They may be used as specimens, or massed in irregular outlined borders. They also may be arranged to give you the privacy you seek, or to screen an unsightly view. A careful choice will give color and interest the entire year, creating a landscape scene both distinctive and beautiful.

Most shrubs are benefited by an annual trimming. This prolongs life, promotes neatness and symmetry. However, care should be taken to maintain each variety's characteristic form and not trim so as to give the effect of a bobbed-hair cut. Remove dead wood and thin out old branches by cutting out completely. Prune when your knife is sharp or when the inspiration overtakes you. No harm will be done. The best rule to follow, however, so that the least amount of flowering wood is sacrificed, is to trim as soon as each variety completes its blooming period.

ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum. *Aralia*

Graceful, arching growth up to 6 or 8 feet, with bright green foliage and prickly stems. Flowers inconspicuous. If you have a dry shady place, this shrub is the answer.

AMELANCHIER canadensis. *Shadbush*

Hardy, native, large shrub or small bushy tree. Very showy in spring with its numerous large, white, drooping flowers. Fruits, which mature in July, attract the birds. A splendid variety for naturalizing at the wood's edge.

ARONIA arbutifolia. *Red Chokeberry*

Densely branched, upright shrub growing to 6 or 8 feet. Attractive white flowers followed by profuse masses of bright red berries. Glossy green foliage turning brilliant red in the fall. Attractive at all times in the shrub border. It grows readily in New England, particularly in locations where it can have moist soil.

A. melanocarpa. *Black Chokeberry*

Similar to preceding variety, but having shiny black fruits. Does not grow as tall and will stand a drier location.

AZALEA arborescens. *Sweet Azalea*

Bushy shrub attaining 10 feet. Large white blooms, sometimes daintily tinged pink, with exquisite fragrance in June and July. Likes a cool, moist, peaty soil and partial shade.

A. calendulacea. *Flame Azalea*

Medium height up to 6 to 8 feet. One of the gayest and most brilliant, with flowers of orange-yellow or flame-red in early June. Attractive foliage in the autumn and always looks well planted among rhododendrons.

Azalea canescens. *Piedmont Azalea*

Very fragrant, white or pale pink flowers in May. Bushy shrub growing 5 to 6 feet tall.

A. Kaempferi. *Torch Azalea*

Introduced from Japan. Its common name is indicative of its very brilliant flowers of orange-red to salmon-pink, which are produced in such profusion that the plant is completely covered in May. Prefers a little shade.

A. mollis. *Chinese Azalea*

Grows 4 to 5 feet tall and produces very large clusters of red, orange, and yellow flowers. Requires a well-protected location.

A. nudiflora. *Pinxter Azalea*

Native woods Azalea, sometimes called Wild Honeysuckle. Early in spring it produces a great profusion of fragrant rosy pink blooms. In autumn its foliage turns attractive colors.

A. pontica. *Ghent Azalea*

Densely branched shrub with large, fragrant, yellow and orange blooms.

A. poukhanensis. *Korean Azalea*

Hardy Azalea from Korea. Its large, purple-lavender flowers are different from most Azaleas. Rather low, broad, spreading, dense shrub that blooms before the foliage appears. Autumn foliage turns red.

A. Vaseyi. *Pinkshell Azalea*

Handsome hardy species, native of the Carolina mountains. Clusters of dainty, clear pink, orchid-like flowers in early spring. Can be used in exposed positions, and prefers a moist, half-shaded soil.



Azalea yodogawa

Azalea viscosa. *Swamp Azalea*

Sometimes called Swamp Honeysuckle. Its fragrant, white flowers, sometimes tinged with pink, are the last of the Azaleas to bloom. Grows 4 to 6 feet and likes a moist soil.

A. yodogawa.

Similar to Poukhanensis but with double flowers. Very hardy, dense, and low-growing form, unique because of its lavender-colored flowers.

BENZOIN æstivale. *Spice-Bush*

Slender-growing shrub up to 10 or 12 feet. Native along our woodland streams; a fine shrub for naturalizing. In early April it produces fringy yellow flowers followed by scarlet berries. Foliage and twigs are very aromatic. In autumn the leaves turn pure yellow. Prefers a moist soil and either sun or shade.

BERBERIS Thunbergi.

Japanese Barberry

Naturally a dense, bushy, thorny plant. It has gained tremendous popularity as a hedge plant since its introduction in 1890. Its graceful habit, vivid autumn coloring, and beautiful fruits are its distinguishing features. Since the fruits are not liked by the birds, they remain the entire winter, giving a cheerful aspect to many winter plantings. Under favorable conditions it will grow 5 feet tall, but can be sheared to any desired height. Not fussy as to soil-requirements and will stand semi-shade. The small, sharp thorns make it a barrier to small animals.



Azalea calendulacea

Berberis Thunbergi atropurpurea.

Red-leaved Barberry

Same as the preceding variety except that the foliage is bright red in the spring, dull red in summer, and blazing scarlet in fall. Should be planted in full sunlight to develop the best color.

B. Thunbergi minor. *Box Barberry*

Very dwarf, compact, bushy grower. When sheared it makes a neat variety for edging walks or beds.

B. Thunbergi pluriflora erecta.

Truehedge Columnberry

Plant Patent No. 110. The outstanding feature of this variety is the quickness with which one can obtain an erect, compact hedge with very little trimming. The plants are so perfectly upright and pyramidal that an "immediate effect" hedge is obtained, thus saving the two to three years required to produce a satisfactory hedge from common Barberry. It is decidedly more dense and heavier with foliage than the common Barberry, and takes on a richer and deeper fall coloring. The berries are similar in color and size.

BUDDLEIA alternifolia.

Chinese Butterfly-Bush

Erect, spreading shrub usually not over 6 to 8 feet high. The narrow panicles of lavender-purple flowers resemble so much those of the lilac that it is sometimes called the Summer Lilac. This graceful shrub is the hardiest of all the Buddleias.

B. Davidi magnifica.

Ox-eye Butterfly-Bush

This Summer Lilac has large, drooping panicles of purple flowers with orange eyes. Blooms about the middle of August. A tall, graceful shrub, very good for border or specimen planting.

B. Hartwegi.

Introduced for the first time in spring, 1937. An improved variety with large, bright lavender panicles. Heavy, rich dark green foliage, and exceptionally hardy.



Truehedge Columnberry

Buddleia, Ile de France.

A splendid new form. Easily the finest of all Buddleias because of its massive spikes of purple flowers, each illuminated by a brilliant golden eye. Vigorous, free-flowering, hardy type.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. *Sweet Shrub*

Almost everyone knows this shrub for its deliciously fragrant, red-brown flowers produced in early spring. Usually not over 6 feet tall, with neat, glossy foliage. Grows in almost any fair soil, in either sun or shade.

CARAGANA arborescens.

Siberian Pea-Tree

A very hardy, tall shrub with green bark, pretty foliage, and small, yellow, pea-shaped flowers in June. A good subject for the shrub border.

CLETHRA alnifolia. *Summer Sweet*

During the hottest part of summer it produces a profusion of fragrant white flowers, a feature that makes it valuable for shrub borders. Grows to medium height and thrives in shady, moist soil.

CORNUS alba (sibirica).

Tatarian Dogwood

A tall, broad, upright shrub suitable for large borders. A wealth of white spring blooms, numerous white berries in fall that attract the birds, and brilliant red bark that makes it very decorative in winter. Grows in any soil and endures semi-shade.

C. mas.

Cornelian Cherry

Handsome tall-growing shrub of dense growth and glossy foliage. Very attractive in early spring with its yellow flowers and again in fall with its shining scarlet fruits.

C. paniculata.

Gray Dogwood

Free-flowering tall shrub, having clusters of white flowers in spring, followed in autumn by white berries on red stems.

C. stolonifera flaviramea.

Golden-twig Dogwood

Shrub of medium height having bright yellow bark. Very decorative in winter and adapted to any shrub border.

COTONEASTER Dielsiana.

Diel's Cotoneaster

Graceful spreading shrub with arching branches and attractive foliage that turns deep red in fall. Small pink flowers followed by showy, bright red fruits. Grows to 6 feet in any good soil.

C. divaricata. *Spreading Cotoneaster*

Spreading shrub up to 6 feet. Tiny neat foliage and small pink flowers produced in June, followed by bright red fruit in September.

C. horizontalis.

Rock Cotoneaster

A low shrub with horizontal branches and small glossy green leaves. The flowers are pinkish white and the fruit bright red. Desirable for rock-gardens. Field-grown stock does not transplant safely, so we offer only excellent plants from pots.

CYDONIA japonica. *Flowering Quince*

Compact shrub with spreading, irregular, spiny branches. Refined glossy green leaves and conspicuous scarlet-red flowers in May. Thrives in any good soil but requires a sunny location. Maximum height, 6 feet. Fine material for the shrub border and makes an impenetrable hedge.



Buddleia Hartwegi

DAPHNE Mezereum. *February Daphne*

Medium dwarf growth up to 4 feet. The upright branches are closely set with fragrant, rosy purple flowers long before the leaves appear, sometimes as early as February. The flowers are followed by scarlet fruits, which make it a most attractive shrub.

DEUTZIA gracilis.

Slender Deutzia

Popular, compact, dwarf shrub not over 3 feet tall. Graceful fountain-like bush covered in May with a profusion of white flowers. Useful in foundations and foregrounds of shrub borders.

D. Lemoinei.

Lemoine Deutzia

A hybrid of Gracilis, growing more vigorous, a little taller, and with showier white flowers. Grows in almost any soil but prefers a sunny location.

D. scabra, Pride of Rochester.

Vigorous-growing shrub to 6 feet tall. Double white flowers, tinged with pink, on upright branches.



Forsythia intermedia spectabilis



Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora

DESMODIUM penduliflorum.*Sweet Pea Shrub*

Rosy purple or reddish pea-like flowers are borne on graceful pendulous branches in late summer. Tall growing; free bloomer.

ENKIANTHUS campanulatus.*Red-vein Enkianthus*

Very ornamental, tall-growing variety with drooping racemes of small, yellowish or pale orange flowers, which hang in clusters during May. Gorgeous, brilliant red foliage in the autumn. Very desirable for specimens and grows best in an acid or sour soil.

EUONYMUS alatus. Winged Euonymus

Bushy, compact, upright plant with curious corky bark that spreads out in flat wings. No doubt one of the most conspicuous varieties in the autumn, with its brilliant scarlet foliage and fruits. Very useful as a tall plant in the shrub border and endures partial shade.

E. alatus compacta.*Dwarf Winged Euonymus*

A choice compact shrub similar to the preceding variety, but slower growing and much more dwarf. The Arnold Arboretum in Boston considers this the outstanding shrub for fall color. Indifferent to soil, shade, and city conditions. Makes a most unusual and attractive hedge.

E. yedoensis.*Yeddo Euonymus*

Large, upright shrub, remarkable for its brilliant red foliage and pink fruits in fall.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Pearl-Bush

Tall, bushy plant. Very showy in May, with fairly large clusters of pure white flowers. Makes a fine specimen or group in the shrub border.

FORSYTHIA intermedia. Golden-Bell

One of the earliest shrubs to bloom. A beautiful sight when its tall arching branches are studded with a profusion of bright yellow flowers. Should be given plenty of room to develop, as shearing spoils its natural beauty.

Forsythia intermedia spectabilis.*Showy Golden-Bell*

Regarded by many as the finest. Similar to the preceding variety but its larger, richer yellow flowers are produced more profusely.

F. suspensa.*Weeping Forsythia*

A rampant, rambling variety with some of its branches decidedly pendulous. Bright yellow flowers that form arches of gold. At its best when permitted to ramble over banks or stone walls.

F. suspensa Fortunei. Fortune's Forsythia

Tall, upright, fountain-like habit of growth. Valuable for its yellow flowers in spring and yellowish bark in winter.

HAMAMELIS vernalis.*Vernal Witch-Hazel*

A spreading, compact shrub of medium height, usually about 6 feet tall. Interesting because of its unusual time of bloom. Any warm day between January and March one may see its small yellow flowers in bloom. A truly winter-blooming shrub.

H. virginiana.*Witch-Hazel*

Tall shrub producing its odd yellow blooms after the leaves have fallen in November. Prefers a moist soil.



Kolkwitzia amabilis. Beauty-Bush

HIBISCUS syriacus.*Rose of Sharon or Althea*

Native of China. Upright, compact, broad shrub sometimes growing in a tree form 10 to 12 feet tall. The large, bell-shaped flowers are produced in August—a time when few other shrubs are in bloom. Indifferent to soil-conditions but likes a sunny location. We offer the following colors: Double Pink, Red, and White.

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora.*Hills-of-Snow*

An upright shrub 3 to 5 feet tall. Pure white clusters of flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter are produced in June and July when there is a scarcity of shrub bloom. Prefers a moist soil and endures partial shade. Should be severely pruned early each spring. Good for the border foreground or house foundation.

H. paniculata grandiflora.*Peegee Hydrangea*

The old-fashioned variety that really needs no description. Its familiar large heads of white flowers in late summer turn bright pink in the fall. We grow this in excellent tree-shaped plants for specimens, as well as in bush form for the shrub border.

HYPERICUM densiflorum.*St. Johns-Wort*

One of the best Hypericums for New England. Medium-sized shrub up to 6 feet, bearing a profusion of bright yellow flowers in midsummer. Will thrive in a sandy soil if kept moist, and blooms last longer in partial shade.

ILEX verticillata.*Winterberry*

This very ornamental, upright shrub, 6 to 8 feet tall, belongs to the holly family. In October bright red berries appear which last all winter and are attractive to the eye as well as to the birds. Prefers a shaded, moist location.

KOLKWITZIA amabilis.*Beauty-Bush*

One of the finest of the newer shrubs, producing long sprays of graceful foliage. Flowers are delicate pink, similar in shape to those of the weigela, but much smaller. Although a rapid grower, it does not bloom profusely until it becomes thoroughly established.

Consult our Service Department for suggestions and estimates. We shall be glad to help you



Kerria japonica flore-pleno. Double Kerria

KERRIA japonica. *Single Kerria*

Slender, graceful shrub of medium height. Pretty, single, bright yellow flowers appear in June, and its bark, light green the year round, makes it attractive in winter. Indifferent to partial shade but must have a well-drained soil.

K. japonica flore-pleno. *Double Kerria*

Similar to the preceding variety. More vigorous in growth, with double chrysanthemum-like yellow flowers in June and appearing more or less throughout the summer.

LIGUSTRUM amurense. *Amur Privet*

An upright plant similar to the better-known California Privet, but more hardy. Makes a very fine formal hedge or screen and, like all the Privets, endures semi-shade.

L. Ibolium. *Ibolium Privet*

The most satisfactory of all the Privets for hedges. It has the large, glossy foliage of the California variety, and the spreading habit and hardiness of the Ibota. We believe that this will soon supplant the California, which is not always dependable.

L. Ibota. *Ibota Privet*

In this variety the branches are more spreading, and if unsheared will grow 10 feet tall. Has a rather showy lilac-like white flower and in the fall and winter is covered with blue-black berries attractive to the birds. Very valuable for screen and border planting, as well as a fine hedge plant.

L. obtusifolium Regelianum. *Regel Privet*

A low shrub with branches that are almost horizontal. It has dense foliage, and its graceful habit of growth makes it a fine variety for foundation and border planting, as well as for hedges.

L. ovalifolium. *California Privet*

Probably the most popular hedge plant but unfortunately less hardy than the other Privets. Handsome, upright growth with dark glossy green leaves.

LONICERA bella albida.

White Belle Honeysuckle

Upright, spreading shrub, usually growing 6 to 8 feet tall. Small, pinkish white flowers in May, followed in August and September by a grand profusion of red berries. This attractive shrub grows in any soil and likes a sunny location. Birds are very fond of the fruits.

L. fragrantissima. *Winter Honeysuckle*

Early in the spring, before the foliage, numerous small, very sweet-scented flowers appear. The rich green foliage persists until midwinter.

L. Korolkowi floribunda.

Blue-leaf Honeysuckle

Tall, broad-headed shrub with striking blue-gray foliage which contrasts beautifully with its abundance of dainty pink flowers in May. Blooms are followed by bright red fruits. A valuable addition to any border if given plenty of room.

L. Maackii. *Amur Honeysuckle*

In the fall this plant is highly ornamental, with its great number of bright red berries. Tall growing; indifferent to soil-conditions but likes a sunny location.

L. Morrowi. *Morrow Honeysuckle*

Wide, spreading branches, growing about 6 feet tall. Pretty white flowers in May followed by large quantities of blood-red fruits in August.

L. Ruprechtiana.

Manchurian Honeysuckle

A tall-growing shrub of graceful habit, with dark green foliage that is grayish beneath. Yellowish white flowers in June and red berries in autumn.

L. syringantha Wolfi. *Lilac Honeysuckle*

Dwarf, low-growing variety with spreading, graceful branches that lie close to the ground. Numerous fragrant, pale rosy lilac flowers that last a long time. Fine for bank plantings or in the foreground of shrub borders.

Lonicera tatarica. *Tatarian Honeysuckle*

One of the most popular Honeysuckles, with its beautiful pink flowers in May, followed by an abundance of red berries in July and August. Tall, upright in form.

L. tatarica alba.

White Tatarian Honeysuckle

A white-flowered form of the preceding variety.

L. tatarica grandiflora rosea.

Bride Honeysuckle

Similar to the two preceding varieties, but having slightly larger, delicate pink flowers.

MYRICA caroliniensis.

Bayberry

Very attractive shrub of medium height, with dark green aromatic foliage. In winter its compact clusters of waxy, grayish white berries are very conspicuous. Particularly valuable for planting in dry, sandy, sterile soil.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius.

Mock-Orange

The old-fashioned Mock-Orange that everybody knows and admires. Grows to 10 feet, and in June is a solid mass of white blooms which are delightfully fragrant. This variety will stand partial shade.

P. coronarius foliis aureis.

Golden Mock-Orange

A dwarf form with bright yellow foliage which holds its color throughout the summer.

P. grandiflorus.

Big Scentsless Mock-Orange

Tall, vigorous shrub similar to Coronarius, with larger flowers but not so fragrant.

P. Lemoinei. *Lemoine Mock-Orange*

Very popular, graceful, medium-growing shrub, bearing clusters of fragrant white flowers in June. Should be included in every shrub planting.



Lonicera Morrowi

A complete assortment of Fruit Trees will be found in our Price-List.

Lawn—*Philadelphus virginialis* in foreground***Philadelphus Lemoinei*, Argentine.**

Erect-growing shrub of medium height. In June it produces clusters of very large, double, pure white flowers more than two inches across. Not a vigorous grower, but well worth while.

***P. Lemoinei*, Glacier.**

This hybrid is a strong, erect grower of medium height. The clusters of double white flowers, set in panicles, have the appearance of one enormous flower. A very choice variety.

***P. virginalis*.**

Medium height and irregular growth, but rated by many as the finest of all Mock-Oranges. The first burst of bloom comes in June when the large, semi-double, pure white flowers fairly weigh the branches down. The tips of the new shoots bear flower continuously throughout the summer. A truly remarkable variety and no doubt one of the best.



Flowering Almond

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius*. *Ninebark

Vigorous, wide-spreading, tall shrub that should be given plenty of room in the shrub border. Its attractive foliage makes it adapted for screen purposes. Grows anywhere, enduring even partial shade.

P. opulifolius aureus*. *Golden Ninebark

Similar to the preceding variety, but at first when the leaves appear they are bright yellow, later changing to golden yellow.

PRUNUS glandulosa*.**Double Pink Almond***

One of the most charming early-flowering shrubs, producing very double, rose-colored flowers in great profusion in the early spring. Maximum height, about 6 feet.

P. glandulosa sinensis*.**Double White Almond***

Same as the preceding variety except that it has beautiful double white flowers.

P. tomentosa*. *Nanking Cherry

Compact, tree-like bush with upright branches. In the early spring it is covered with tiny pink buds which turn white after they open. The miniature red cherries appearing in late summer are soon removed by the birds. A very neat shrub that should be more popular.

P. triloba*. *Flowering Plum

Small, shrubby tree covered with small, double, bright pink flowers before the leaves appear. This is an old-fashioned favorite that will brighten up any shrub planting.

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides*. *Jetbead

Of medium height, with single white flowers followed by shiny black fruit. A graceful shrub with handsome bright green foliage that grows well in semi-shade. Maximum height, 6 feet.

RHUS canadensis*. *Fragrant Sumac

A spreading shrub about 3 feet tall. Conspicuous yellow flowers appear in early spring. The thick, fragrant foliage turns dark crimson in autumn. A good cover-plant for dry, rocky slopes.

R. copallina*. *Shining Sumac

A taller-growing variety with beautiful shining dark green foliage which turns brilliant colors in the fall. Does well in dry locations.

Rhus Cotinus*. *Smoke Tree

Tall, bushy shrub bearing rather showy flowers followed by a peculiar seed-formation that resembles a greenish purple film of smoke. The handsome foliage turns brilliant shades in autumn.

R. typhina laciniata*. *Fern-leaf Sumac

A large shrub or small tree with foliage as finely cut as the most delicate fern. Its brilliant scarlet autumn color makes it all the more desirable. Suitable for barren ground.

ROBINIA hispida*. *Rose Acacia

Small shrub rarely over 3 feet tall. In May and June it is covered with drooping clusters of pea-like, rose-colored blooms. Grows well in poor sandy soil and dry locations.

*Rosa Hugonis****ROSA Hugonis*. *Hugonis Rose***

Extremely graceful, arching shrub 5 to 6 feet tall. Dainty, refined foliage that is practically hidden in May by a profusion of soft yellow, single, saucer-like flowers of delicate fragrance. Makes a hardy, handsome addition to any shrub border.

R. rugosa*. *Rugosa Rose

A sturdy, upright, medium-sized shrub with bristly branches and clean, glossy green, wrinkled foliage. The large, single, fragrant, red flowers of a soft, silky crêpe-paper texture appear in May and continue until September. Its brilliant fall colors and bright red fruits make this variety attractive at all seasons. Absolutely hardy.

R. rugosa alba*. *White Rugosa Rose

Same as the preceding variety except that it has large, white flowers. Both varieties grow exceptionally well when planted at the seashore.

We cordially invite you to visit our Display Gardens—a living catalogue of "Better Plants for New England"

RUBUS odoratus. Flowering Raspberry

A vigorous-growing shrub up to 6 feet, that does well in the shade. Large, neat foliage and clusters of showy rose-purple flowers. Fine for planting in shady woods.

SAMBUCUS nigra aurea. Golden Elder

Tall, coarse-growing shrub with attractive golden yellow foliage and cherry-red fruits. Plant in masses in rich soil, it makes striking foliage color contrasts in the large shrub border.

SPIRÆA arguta. Garland Spirea

The most free-flowering and showy of the early-blooming Spireas. Graceful shrub of medium height, with feathery foliage. Early in May a profusion of dainty white flowers makes this a most charming sight.

S. Bumalda. Bumalda Spirea

A low shrub rarely over 2 feet tall. The same general character and habit as Anthony Waterer except that the flowers are lighter pink.

S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer.**Anthony Waterer Spirea**

This popular Spirea is of dwarf growth. In July bright crimson flowers in flat heads appear on upright stems. Because of its low growth it works in well at the house foundation or foreground of the shrub border. Prefers a moist soil and sunny location. If the faded flower heads are clipped, the plant will bloom freely.

S. Bumalda Frœbeli. Frœbel Spirea

Similar to the above, but grows taller and is less compact. The bright crimson flowers last the entire season.



Rhodotypos kerrioides. See page 16



Symphoricarpos racemosus

Spiræa prunifolia. Bridal Wreath

This beautiful, well-known Spirea has been neglected for the more popular Vanhouttei. Its graceful form and double white flowers make it deserving of more use. Usually not over 8 feet tall, with neat, dark green foliage that turns orange in the autumn.

S. Thunbergi. Thunberg's Spirea

Early, free-flowering, graceful shrub with feathery foliage on upright branches. Similar to Arguta, but not so tall. Its low growth, neat foliage, and white flowers make it good for house foundation plantings.

S. trichocarpa. Korean Spirea

A recently introduced, tall, broad shrub similar to Vanhouttei. Its white flowers are larger and appear a few weeks later. Very hardy and well adapted to the shrub border because of habit of growth and bloom.

Spiræa Vanhouttei. Van Houtte Spirea

This beautiful shrub deserves its popularity, for it is one of the finest Spireas for massing or specimens. Its tall, slender branches arch gracefully under a load of white flowers, the last of May.

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa.**Cut-leaf Stephanandra**

The neat, clean foliage is finely and delicately cut. Graceful, fountain-like habit of medium height. The small white flowers and interesting foliage make it a most refined shrub for the house foundation or facing of the shrub border.

SYMPHORICARPOS Chenaulti

A new improved Coral-berry with smaller, tidy foliage. The fruits are not conspicuous; however, it makes a nice low hedge and like all the Symphoricarpos, does well in semi-shade.

S. racemosus. Common Snowberry

A bushy shrub with ornamental leaves and graceful, drooping branches, which in the autumn are covered with white, waxy berries about the size of marbles. Grows well in partial shade.

S. vulgaris. Coral-Berry

A valuable variety for planting on banks, as it has a heavy root-system. The flowers are greenish white and are followed by clusters of dark, purplish red berries. Grows well in the shade.

Remember Holland Bulbs for your spring garden. Best to order when they are in bloom. Bulbs should be planted from mid-September until heavy freezing.



Spiræa trichocarpa



Spiræa Vanhouttei



Double Lilac

SYRINGA · Lilacs

FRENCH HYBRID LILACS

These hardly need describing, for everyone is familiar with the attractive bright green foliage and large panicles of fragrant blooms. For flower-size and range of color they are very much superior to the common Lilac because they are just as hardy and vigorous and bloom at a much younger age, sometimes when only 2 feet tall. Plant in masses or as specimens in rich, moist soil in a sunny location, and add a little lime to the soil each year, as they prefer a sweet soil. The following list contains what we think are the best of the old and newer varieties.

Single-flowered

Charles X. Reddish purple.
Comte de Montebella. Blue.
Congo. Dark crimson.
De Mirabel. Violet.
Dr. von Regel. Lilac; pinkish buds.
Geheimrat Singelmann. Deep purple.
Jan van Tol. Largest white.
Justi. Blue.
Lucie Baltet. Coppery old-rose.
Marie Legraye. White.
Mme. A. Dupret. Light blue.
Mme. F. Morel. Large; pink.
Mont Blanc. White.
Professor Sargent. Deep lilac.
Réaumur. Dark red.
Rubra de Marly. Purple.
Souv. de Ludwig Spaeth. Dark red.

Double-flowered

Alphonse Lavallée. Light blue.
Belle de Nancy. Satiny pink.
Charles Sargent. Clear violet-blue.
Doyen Keteleer. Light pink.
Dr. Maillot. Pinkish lilac.
Dr. Masters. Violet.
Ellen Willmott. Large; white.
Emile Gentil. Cobalt-blue.
Katherine Havemeyer. Deep blue.
Léon Gambetta. Large; pink.
Marliensis pallida. Reddish purple.
Michel Buchner. Clear lilac-purple.
Mme. Casimir-Périer. White.
Mme. Lemoine. White.
Obelisk. White.
Prés. Fallières. Large; deep lilac-pink.
Prés. Grevy. Blue.
Prés. Poincaré. Large; red and blue.
Prés. Viger. Large; purple.
Renoncule. Light lilac.
Ville de Troyes. Dark purple.

A Price-List is published as a supplement to this catalogue of Better Plants for New England. Send for a copy if it has not been received

SYRINGA chinensis (rothomagensis).

Chinese Lilac

Free-flowering, tall shrub with purplish lilac flowers in June.

S. japonica.

Japanese Tree Lilac

See page 11.

S. Josikæa.

Hungarian Lilac

A sturdy, large shrub of vigorous, upright growth. Dark green shiny leaves and bluish purple flowers. In comparison with other Lilacs, it blooms late, about the time that the common Lilac has finished.

S. persica.

Persian Lilac

Free-blooming, graceful shrub about 8 feet tall, with refined foliage, smaller than the other Lilacs. Fragrant, pale purple flowers are borne in great profusion. Very satisfactory for the shrub border.

S. villosa.

Late Lilac

Late-blooming, tall shrub, with large leaves. The flowers are light pale pinkish in bud, opening to rosy white.

S. vulgaris.

Common Purple Lilac

No other shrub is more typically colonial than this popular, fragrant Lilac which is found on nearly every New England homestead. Absolutely hardy, and endures neglect and ill treatment.

S. vulgaris alba.

Common White Lilac

Same general desirable characteristics as the preceding variety but having pure white, single, fragrant flowers.

TAMARIX amurensis.

Amur Tamarix

Graceful, tall-growing shrub with interesting leathery foliage. In June it bears showy racemes of pink flowers. Prefers dry soil-conditions and does very well at the seashore.

VACCINIUM corymbosum.

Highbush Blueberry

In addition to its delicious edible berries, it possesses remarkable landscape value. A bushy shrub, with glossy green foliage turning brilliant red in autumn. Rather exacting in its soil-requirements, preferring a moist, acid soil and partial shade. One of the best shrubs for fall color.

V. corymbosum, Cabot. *Cabot Blueberry*

This variety and the two following have been developed in our Government Experimental Stations principally for their large, delicious, edible berries. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall and is very ornamental. Berries very sweet, clear blue, and are borne early.

V. corymbosum, Pioneer.

Pioneer Blueberry

Grows to 5 feet; loose branches like a lilac. Delicious, large blue berries in elongated clusters. Comes into bearing right after Cabot.

V. corymbosum, Rubel. *Rubel Blueberry*

The latest variety to fruit. Bears large quantities of fine, slightly acid berries—the best commercial variety so far developed.

VIBURNUM americanum.

American Cranberry

Tall, native shrub with an open, spreading habit. Inconspicuous flowers followed by very ornamental red berries. The berries do not attract the birds, so they remain on the bush all winter. The fall foliage is especially brilliant.

Viburnum Carlesi.
May-flowering Viburnum
A real garden aristocrat. Compact shrub of medium height, with pretty pink and white flowers in a flat cluster 3 inches across. The individual blooms, which appear in April, resemble the arbutus in form, color, and exquisite fragrance. No doubt the choicest of the Viburnums.

V. cassinoides. *Withe-Rod*
Tall, upright shrub with attractive, thick dull green foliage and white flowers in June. At its best in the autumn when the foliage turns rich shades of purple and red. The fruits first appear green, then turn pink, and finally blue-black.

V. dentatum. *Arrow-Wood*
Likes a moist soil and endures partial shade. A hardy native of New England with white flowers in May and June, followed in October by shiny blue-black berries. This variety is often the answer to difficult planting situations.

V. Lantana. *Wayfaring-Tree*
Not really a tree, but a vigorous, tall-growing shrub, with soft, heavy leaves. The large clusters of white flowers in May are followed by red berries, which turn black as they ripen. Prefers a dry, limestone soil.

V. Lentago. *Nanny-Berry*
Vigorous, tall-growing shrub with fragrant, creamy white flowers in May. The bluish black fruits remain until spring.

V. Opulus. *European Cranberry-Bush*
In the early fall its brilliant scarlet fruits, hanging in large clusters, are most attractive. A shrub growing 8 to 10 feet tall.

V. Opulus nanum. *Dwarf Viburnum*
A very dwarf, compact, round-headed shrub, not over 2 feet tall. Very useful as a low hedge or formal border.

Viburnum Opulus sterile.
Common Snowball
This old-fashioned shrub with its snowball-shaped clusters of white flowers is attractive in May. Having sterile flowers it, of course, has no fruits. Chiefly valued for its blooms.

V. tomentosum. *Single Japanese Snowball*
When in flower this is no doubt one of the most beautiful Viburnums. Large, flat white blooms on horizontal branches in June. Very showy and picturesque. Very fine, dark green foliage; grows about 8 feet tall.

V. tomentosum plicatum. *Double Japanese Snowball*
Same general characteristics as the preceding variety, except that the flowers are double, forming a pure white round ball 3 to 4 inches across. Handsome variety that needs a little protection until established.

WEIGELA candida. *Snow Weigela*
Popular, showy-flowering shrub growing 6 to 8 feet tall. In late May the branches are bent beneath an abundance of trumpet-shaped white flowers. Should not be planted in exposed positions.

W., Eva Rathke.
A remarkably free bloomer. Rich dark reddish carmine flowers produced in early June, continuing more or less the entire summer. Vigorous, upright shrub to 6 feet.

W. rosea. *Pink Weigela*
This is an old favorite. Medium to tall-growing shrub, covered in June with a profusion of rose-colored flowers. Very showy for the shrub border.

W. rosea variegata. *Variegated Weigela*
A rather dwarf sort, with interesting green and white bordered leaves. The flowers vary from white to pink. Fine for those who like contrasting foliage.

ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia. *Yellow-Root*
A low-growing shrub which makes a splendid ground-cover. Will grow anywhere but prefers a moist, shady location. The plum-colored flowers in April are not conspicuous, but in the fall the foliage turns brilliant yellow and is both showy and handsome.



Weigela rosea

Shrubs for Partially Shaded Locations			Shrubs for Continuous Bloom from Early Spring to Fall		
Botanical Name	Common Name		Botanical Name	Common Name	Date of Blooming
Azalea (in variety)	Azalea		Daphne Mezereum	February Daphne	April 1
Benzoin aestivale	Spice-Bush		Forsythias	Golden-Bell	April 25
Calycanthus floridus	Sweet Shrub		Spiraea Thunbergi	Thunberg's Spirea	May 1
Clethra alnifolia	Summer Sweet		Cydonia japonica	Flowering Quince	May 13
Cornus (in variety)	Dogwood		Viburnum Carlesi	May-flowering Viburnum	May 15
Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora	Hills of Snow		Kerria japonica	Single Kerria	May 16
Ligustrum (in variety)	Privet		Lonicera tatarica	Tatarian Honeysuckle	May 17
Lonicera tatarica	Tatarian Honeysuckle		Hybrid Lilacs	Lilacs	May 18
Philadelphus coronarius	Mock-Orange		Spiraea Vanhouttei	Van Houtte Spirea	May 20
Rhodotypos kerrioides	Jetbead		Deutzia gracilis	Slender Deutzia	May 25
Symphoricarpos (in variety)	Snowberry Coral-Berry		Weigela rosea	Pink Weigela	May 28
Viburnums (in variety)	Snowballs		Philadelphus	Mock-Orange	May 30
Low-Growing Shrubs Suitable for House Foundations			Spiraea Bumalda,		
Botanical Name	Common Name		Anthony Waterer	Anthony Waterer Spirea	June 10
Berberis Thunbergi	Japanese Barberry		Hydrangea arborescens grand.	Hills-of-Snow	July
Daphne Mezereum	February Daphne		Hibiscus syriacus	Althea	August
Deutzia gracilis	Slender Deutzia		Hydrangea paniculata grand.	Peegee Hydrangea	Sept., Oct.
D. Lemoinei	Lemoine Deutzia		Shrubs with Fruits to Attract the Birds		
Euonymus alatus compacta	Dwarf Winged Euonymus		Botanical Name	Common Name	
Hypericum densiflorum	St. Johns-Wort		Aronia	Chokeberry	
Kerria japonica	Single Kerria		Benzoin	Spice-Bush	
Ligustrum obtusifolium Regelianum	Regel Privet		Berberis	Barberry	
Lonicera syringantha Wolfi	Lilac Honeysuckle		Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster	
Myrica carolinensis	Bayberry		Cornus	Dogwood	
Philadelphus coronarius foliis aureis	Golden Mock-Orange		Euonymus	Euonymus	
Rosa rugosa	Rugosa Rose		Ilex verticillata	Winterberry	
Spiraea arguta	Garland Spirea		Ligustrum Ibota	Ibota Privet	
S. Bumalda	Bumalda Spirea		Lonicera Morrowi	Morrow Honeysuckle	
S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer	Anthony Waterer Spirea		Rhodotypos	Jetbead	
S. Thunbergi	Thunberg's Spirea		Sambucus	Elder	
Stephanandra flexuosa	Cut-leaf Stephanandra		Symphoricarpos racemosus	Common Snowberry	
Symphoricarpos Chenaulti	Chenault Coral-Berry		Viburnum Opulus	Cranberry-Bush	
S. racemosus	Common Snowberry				
S. vulgaris	Coral-Berry				
Viburnum Opulus nanum	Dwarf Viburnum				

VINES

ACTINIDIA arguta. *Bower Actinidia*

A hardy Japanese climber of vigorous, dense growth and thick, shiny leaves. The white flowers in June are small and somewhat fragrant, followed by greenish yellow fruits. They like a rich, moist soil and grow equally well in sunny or half-shaded locations.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia.*Virginia Creeper*

Native, hardy climber of very rapid growth. Rich green, deeply cut foliage, turning rich crimson in the fall. Excellent for climbing over trees, walls, slopes and banks.

A. quinquefolia Engelmanni.*Engelmann Ivy*

Does not differ much from the preceding variety except that it has generally smaller foliage and is a little more refined.

A. tricuspidata (Veitchi). *Boston Ivy*

Perhaps the most popular Ivy because its adhesive tips cling tenaciously to most any vertical wall. The beautiful, overlapping foliage turns striking autumn colors. A rapid-growing vine, excellent for brick, stone, or stucco walls, clinging without artificial fastening.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siphon. *Dutchmans-Pipe*

A very rapid-growing vine with very large, light green leaves which retain their color from early spring to late fall. Peculiar brownish flowers which resemble a miniature pipe.

BIGNONIA radicans. *Trumpet Vine*

An old friend of vigorous growth forming a spreading bush with arching branches. When placed against a building, tree, or trellis it will climb rapidly. Tropical-looking foliage. Produces in midsummer its trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers.

BOSTON IVY. See *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*.**CELASTRUS orbiculatus.***Oriental Bittersweet*

An Oriental shrub which will climb if given support. In the fall it produces an abundance of brilliant orange and scarlet fruits. Very showy after the foliage has fallen. Sprays cut and brought into the house last for a long time.



Bignonia radicans



Clematis Henryi

Celastrus scandens. *Common Bittersweet*

This native variety is similar to, and just as desirable as the Oriental type. The colorful clusters of orange and scarlet fruits are very popular for home decoration.

CLEMATIS paniculata.*Sweet Autumn Clematis*

Very popular, fast-growing vine which with support will climb 20 to 25 feet. Neat glossy foliage and in September is completely covered with fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers. Later its feathery seed-pods create the illusion of a second blooming period.

CLEMATIS, Large-flowering Hybrids.

Vines from 6 to 12 feet, requiring a trellis or wire support. Very desirable because of their large, showy flowers, 5 to 6 inches across in midsummer. They thrive best in a rich, limestone soil and should not be planted in exposed locations.

Henryi. Large, creamy white flowers.
Jackmani. Very popular purple variety.
Mme. Edouard André. Rich bright red.

EUONYMUS. See *Evergreen Shrubs*.**HEDERA Helix.** *English Ivy*

A clinging evergreen vine with beautiful dark, glossy green foliage. Holds fast to brick and stone walls but is sensitive to our New England winters. It is used more as a ground-cover in protected, semi-shaded locations.

H. Helix baltica. *Baltic Ivy*

Hardier than the preceding variety, with smaller foliage. A really improved sort for New England.

HYDRANGEA petiolaris.*Climbing Hydrangea*

A choice hardy climber that deserves more extensive cultivation. Will climb brick, stone, and cement walls, without support. Foliage bright green, with an abundance of large, flat, fragrant, white blooms in June.

LONICERA japonica Halliana.*Japanese Honeysuckle*

An excellent climber with smooth, glossy dark green foliage. Large, fragrant, white flowers turning yellow; a most constant bloomer. Very desirable for roadside and bank plantings.

L. sempervirens.*Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle*

High climbing vine with neat dark green foliage. Orange-scarlet, tubular-shaped flowers in terminal clusters from May to September. Endures semi-shade.

L. sempervirens magnifica.

A magnificent new Honeysuckle with large, coral-colored blooms and beautiful blue-gray-green foliage. The brilliant and cheerful flowers are freely produced; a worth-while novelty.

L. Tellmanniana.*Giant Golden Honeysuckle*

A new, strong-growing, hardy climber with large, pale green leaves and long, giant, tubular flowers of an intensely rich golden yellow, tipped with bronzy red. Blooms in June.

LYCIUM chinense. *Matrimony-Vine*

Vigorous, woody vine of great value for trellises or embankments. Small, purple flowers in July, followed by an abundance of orange-red fruits.

POLYGONUM Auberti. *Silver Lace-Vine*

Established plants will climb 25 feet during one season if given support. Produces foamy sprays of creamy white flowers during the summer and fall months. An excellent vine for covering waste spaces, ugly buildings, and fences.

WISTERIA sinensis.*Purple Chinese Wisteria*

This well-known, desirable vine gives a distinct Oriental appearance to any trellis or garden house. After becoming established, it will produce a great profusion of showy, purple, pendulous blooms of rich fragrance.

W. sinensis alba. *White Chinese Wisteria*

A white-flowering form of the preceding variety.

For your convenience a complete index is given on the last page.



Polygonum Auberti

ROSES and Their Culture

Hybrid Teas. The first burst of bloom in this group comes in June, and continues throughout the summer and fall until nipped by the frost. They should be planted 18 inches apart and trimmed back to 6 inches from the ground every spring.

Hybrid Perpetuals. This name is rather misleading for this class of Roses, because they produce their most abundant bloom in June. During the summer few flowers appear, but in September they again break out in colorful display. As they are more vigorous growers, they should be planted 2 feet apart, and not trimmed so severely in the spring. The H.P.s are the hardiest type.

Polyantha or Baby Ramblers. Dwarf, bushy shrubs, blooming continuously through the season. Excellent for bedding, shrub border, or landscape planting.

Climbing Roses. Because of their excellence they should be widely used on trellises, trained to pillars, for draping fences, walls, sloping banks, and similar locations. The only attention required is to cut out the old wood and diseased canes after the blooming season is over. Plant about 6 feet apart.

Why Plant Roses?

Everyone knows and loves Roses. It is hardly necessary to emphasize their desirability. Let us, therefore, tell you how to have Better Roses.

How to Plant Roses

Preparing Beds. A bed 4 feet wide by 5 feet long will accommodate six Rose plants, and a bed 9 feet long by 4 feet wide will hold a dozen. It is better to prepare the bed as a unit by spading deeply (18 inches) and working in a generous amount of well-rotted cow-manure. If this is not available, use Wizard Brand Cow-Manure at the rate of 10 pounds per 100 square feet, raking it in thoroughly after spading is completed.

When to Plant. Dormant Roses should be planted as early in the spring as the soil can be worked. Ordinarily, dormant Roses can be safely planted from April 1 to May 1; after that date place your order for our potted Roses. Our experience shows they are most satisfactory in our cold New England climate. Our potted

Roses are ready for distribution about May 15. When you receive these plants, they are in full leaf and usually have buds formed. You need only remove the paper pot and set them in your bed. We guarantee that they will bloom if given a sufficient supply of water.

Dormant Plants. Just before planting, place the roots in a pail of water and allow them to remain for at least 15 minutes. Dig each hole 15 inches square and 15 inches deep. Set the plant so that the junction of the root and top will be just under the surface of the ground when it is leveled off. Work fine soil among the rootlets, tamping it firmly with the fingers, and when all the roots are covered, tramp it solid with your feet. Cut away all but three or four of the best stems and shorten them to about 6 inches.

Potted Roses. When planting potted Roses, care must be exercised not to break the ball of earth which comes on each plant. Each potted Rose is supplied with a paper pot so as to keep the earth ball from breaking. This paper pot must be removed before planting, but not until the last moment before setting. The hole should be sufficiently large to receive this earth ball. Be careful to have the junction of the root and top just under the surface.

Where to Plant. Select a sunny, open location. Avoid low, poorly drained, or light soil. The best is a rich clay loam, but Roses do well in almost any ground if it is fertilized, drained, and cultivated.

Which to Plant. Only the old and new proved and tested varieties are included in our lists. Each variety has been personally selected after observation of its vigor, hardiness, freedom of bloom, fastness of color, and fragrance. Every plant is two years old, of specimen No. 1 grade, and guaranteed to bloom. From experience we recommend potted Roses. They are the most economical in the long run.

Subsequent Care. Water thoroughly immediately after planting, and all summer if the weather is dry. Cultivate the top 2 inches of the bed every week. The labor of watering and cultivating can be alleviated by covering the Rose-bed about June 1 with a 2-inch mulch of peat moss. Spray the foliage every 10 days with Tri-ogen. Do this whether any disease is apparent or not. It will prevent both mildew and black-spot, as well as plant lice. Every month, add Wizard Brand Cow-Manure at the rate of 3 pounds per 100 square feet, and rake in.

Rose Novelties

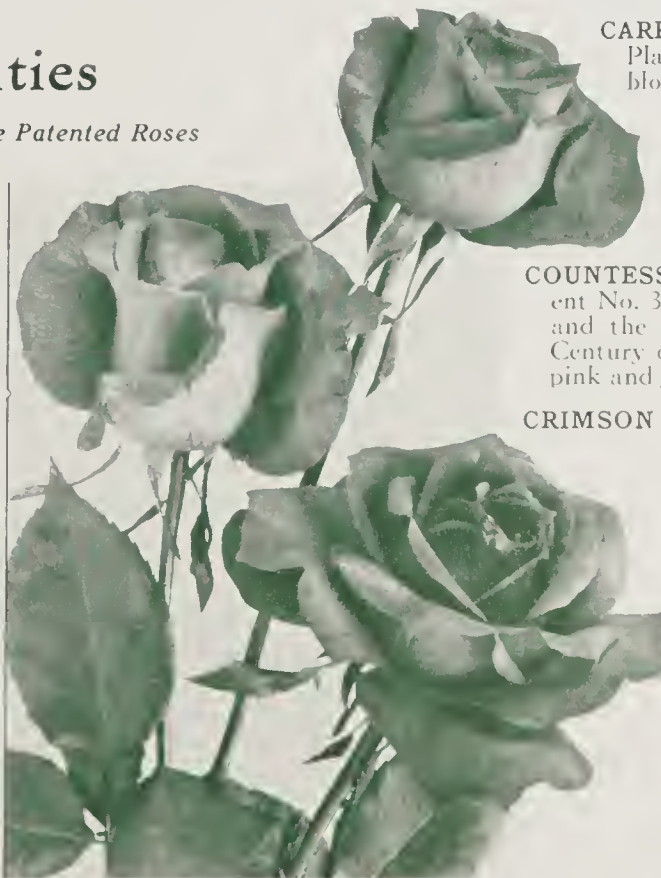
We are licensed distributors of these Patented Roses

ALEZANE. HT. Plant Patent No. 116. A Rose of the most astonishing colors—reddish brown in the bud, gradually evolving to apricot with a yellow circle in the center.

AMELIA EARHART. HT. Plant Patent No. 63. Large bud, cream with blushes; extremely fragrant flowers graduating from a deep yellow center to an outer collarette of large cream petals with a blush overtone. Strong grower; free bloomer.

BETTER TIMES. HT. Plant Patent No. 23. The brilliant cerise flowers are large, double, and delicately fragrant. Being produced on long strong stems, the blooms are excellent for cutting. Better Times is a very free bloomer and has proved to be a top-notch new Rose.

CARILLON. HT. Plant Patent No. 136. Cheerful, yet restful, with its flowers of soft, yet brilliant flame and coral tones. The bush is branching, so that when planted in mass the whole bed is blanketed with glossy foliage upon which rest the abundant blooms.



Rose, Better Times

CARRIE JACOBS BOND. HT. Plant Patent No. 158. Double blooms of ideal form carried singly on long, upright stems. A rich deep rose color, enhanced by a luminous coral sheen. Combines vigor, size of bloom, and strong habit to an unusual degree.

COUNTESS VANDAL. HT. Plant Patent No. 38. The sensation of the shows and the most popular variety at the Century of Progress. A lovely coppery pink and gold; extra-long pointed buds.

CRIMSON GLORY. HT. Plant Patent No. 105. Large, urn-shaped buds open to deep vivid crimson flowers, shaded ox-blood-red. The plant is a vigorous grower and blooms very freely.

ECLIPSE. HT. Plant Patent No. 172. Rich golden yellow without shadings or markings. A continuous-blooming Rose.

GLOAMING. HT. Plant Patent No. 137. The color is a soft satiny pink heavily laden with salmon and amber. Delightfully fragrant.



Rose, Texas Centennial

NOVELTY ROSES, continued

GOVERNOR ALFRED E. SMITH. HT. Plant Patent No. 62. A mixture of salmon and gold, showing deeper tones on outside of petals; sweetly fragrant.

MARY HART. HT. Plant Patent No. 8. A striking red sport of Talisman. The bud is maroon-red, opening to well-formed blossoms of deep velvety blood-red with an overflow of amber.

MATADOR. HT. Plant Patent No. 170. Blooms are large, full, with the scarlet-crimson sheen of the matador's cape. It brings the fire and flash of the torador to your garden. Sturdy grower.

NIGRETTE. HT. Plant Patent No. 87. "The Black Rose of Sangerhausen." Flowers are intensely deep maroon with blackish velvet sheen and are deliciously fragrant. It is the darkest of Roses, appearing almost black at a distance.

RHEINGOLD. HT. Plant Patent No. 138. Large, double, fragrant, golden yellow flowers.

ROCHESTER. HT. Plant Patent No. 131. Blossoms of clear two-tone pink, deeper in center, with coppery tinges. Vigorous, free bloomer.

SIGNORA. HT. Plant Patent No. 201. Buds are warm burnt sienna, opening to a lighter tone. The plant is a rather tall grower, carrying the blooms on straight, strong stems.

SOUVENIR. HT. Plant Patent No. 25. The Golden Talisman. Rich deep golden yellow. A prolific producer of fragrant flowers for cutting.

We recommend dormant Roses for early spring planting and up to about April 20. After that date place your order for our potted Roses. Delivery will be made when thoroughly established about May 20. They will be in full foliage and guaranteed to bloom.

SYMPHONY (Pink Frau Karl Druschki). Plant Patent No. 79. The buds are bluish-pink, opening to lovely pale rose with deep pink in the center.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL. HT. Plant Patent No. 162. The color is blood-red, toning to cerise-red at the center. A sport of Pres. Herbert Hoover and retaining all the good qualities of that variety.

TOKEN. HT. Plant Patent No. 95. A single-toned sun-ripened apricot a unique color. A free bloomer and is an upright grower in the garden.

WHITE BRIARCLIFF. HT. Plant Patent No. 108. The first and only absolutely pure white Hybrid Tea Rose—the goal of hybridizers for years. A supreme white Rose, ideal for cutting. A vigorous, bushy plant; tremendous producer.

YOSEMITE. HT. Plant Patent No. 109. Orange-scarlet buds carried in clusters open to medium-sized, semi-double, orange-scarlet blooms.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

Guaranteed to Bloom

All 2 Years Old, Field Grown, First Grade

Ami Quinard. Extremely dark, crimson-maroon petals with a velvety sheen. A vigorous grower.

Autumn. Gorgeous flowers which blend together the autumnal shades of russet-brown, bronzy red, and rich yellow. Free bloomer.

Betty Uprichard. Semi-double, salmon-pink flowers stained with coppery pink on the outside.

Briarcliff. Silvery rose-pink; an even shade over the entire bloom.

Caledonia. One of the best whites. A good grower with clean foliage, long buds, and large, full, lasting flowers.

Charles P. Kilham. Brilliant orange-pink. Plants low growing, freely branching, and continuously in bloom.

Columbia. Glistening rose-pink, on long stems.

Dame Edith Helen. The most striking pink Rose of recent years. Enormous, double blooms, continually produced. Strong growth.

Duchess of Atholl. Light bronze, vividly splashed with orange and old-gold.

Edith Nellie Perkins. Buds rich orange marked salmon-pink on interior, turning to golden-shaded blooms.

Edith Krause. Pure white; long buds and large blooms on strong stems. A strong grower with dark green, healthy foliage.

Editor McFarland. Bright clear pink blooms on long stems. Vigorous plants with clean healthy foliage. By some Rose-growers pronounced the finest pink.

E. G. Hill. Dazzling scarlet shading to deeper red; very double.

Etoile de France. Deep crimson with cerise-red center.

Etoile de Hollande. The world's leading red Rose with brilliant blooms of magnificent size.

Federico Casas. Coppery pink and orange. A desirable garden variety because of the number of blooms and the long, firm stems.

General MacArthur. Bright scarlet-crimson; very fragrant.

Gruss an Teplitz. Fragrant dark velvety scarlet flowers in great profusion.

Joanna Hill. Light yellow, with bronze shadings in center. Excellent for cut flowers.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Outside of petals carmine, inside flesh-pink.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Cream, slightly shaded lemon; very fragrant.

Killarney Pink. Flesh, shaded white, suffused pale pink. A lovely variety.

Lady Forteviot. Saffron-yellow, flushed with carmine and orange; delightfully sweet-scented.

Los Angeles. Long pointed buds and full flowers of flame-pink, toned coral and gold at the base.

McGredy's Scarlet. Brilliant red. A beautifully formed, double, high-centered Rose, borne on long stems.

Mev. G. A. van Rossem. Buds yellow, veins orange-brown, opening into a lighter yellow, full, double, fragrant flower.

Miss Rowena Thom. Rose-color shaded old-gold. Enormous, double blooms.

Mme. Butterfly. A blending of bright pink, gold, and apricot. Similar to Ophelia but larger flower.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Beautiful silvery rose. Excellent in every way.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. Coral or brick-red. Greatly admired.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Indian yellow, shading to lemon-cream at the edges of the petals.

Mrs. Charles Bell. Shell-pink.

Mrs. E. P. Thom. One of the best yellows. A very free, continuous bloomer.

Mrs. Henry Bowles. Very large, double, lasting blooms of rosy pink shaded salmon, on long, strong stems.

Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont. Reddish gold buds turn to lasting, fragrant blooms of deep golden yellow.

Olympiad. Reddish pink flowers with orange undertone.

Ophelia. Salmon-flesh, shading to rose.

Padre. Long coppery scarlet petals flushed with yellow. A novel coloring.

President Herbert Hoover. Maroon, orange and gold; a perfect Rose for the florist or the home-garden. Blooms freely during the entire season.

President Plumecocq. Coppery yellow buds open to coppery buff blooms tinged with salmon.

Radiance. Soft earmine-pink. Double; sweet-scented; free.

Red Radiance. A crimson sport of Radiance.

Sœur Thérèse. Long-pointed, chrome-yellow bloom, with the fragrance of the old Sweetbrier.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. The best of the few really yellow Roses, with a pointed bud and glossy foliage.

Talisman. Most vividly colored Rose—apricot shading to yellow at base. Strong grower; free bloomer.

White Killarney. Pure white. Identical with Killarney as to shape of bud, petalage, and blooming qualities.

FIVE OUTSTANDING CLIMBING ROSES

BLAZE (Everblooming Paul's Scarlet Climber). Plant Patent No. 10. Produced from Paul's Scarlet Climber and Gruss an Teplitz. A marvelous, hardy, everblooming scarlet-red Rose.

DOUBLOONS. Plant Patent No. 152. A vigorous climber with heavy wood and handsome glossy foliage. When in bloom, the whole plant is literally covered with clusters of large golden blooms. Bud ovoid, deep saffron-yellow; flower large, double, fragrant, cupped, rich gold, fading but little. Gives two liberal crops six weeks apart if the first spring blooms have not been cut.

GOLDEN CLIMBER (Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James). Plant Patent No. 28. A full, semi-double, yellow Rose averaging 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Blooms of Hybrid Tea type and quality, on stems often 18 inches or longer. It is very hardy, being able to withstand sub-zero temperatures.

NEW DAWN (Everblooming Dr. W. Van Fleet). Plant Patent No. 1. The first really worth-while everblooming hardy climber. The shell-pink flowers are of good size and exquisite form, with rich fragrance. Produced on long stems and almost continuously in flower from June until frost.

PRINCESS VAN ORANGE. Plant Patent No. 106. The most-talked-about climber in Europe today. A dazzling new color in Climbing Roses. Branches literally covered with masses of brilliant orange-scarlet flowers, imparting an unusual radiant glow.



Rose, Doubloons

CLIMBING ROSES

American Pillar. Chaste pink, single flowers.

Climbing American Beauty. Rose-pink; fragrant. Good foliage.

Crimson Rambler. Large clusters of crimson flowers.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Flesh-pink. Flowers are full, double, and fragrant. Choice.

Dorothy Perkins. Soft shell-pink.

Emily Gray. Long, tapering, golden yellow buds.

Excelsa. Intense crimson-maroon. Healthy foliage. Very fine.

Gardenia. Yellow buds fading to near white with yellow center.

Jacotte. Flower large, semi-double, coppery yellow, tinted coppery red.

Mary Wallace. Well-formed, large, semi-double flowers, generally exceeding 4 inches in diameter, of a bright clear rose-pink with salmon base to the petals. Very free flowering.

Max Graf. Hybrid Rugosa. Flowers are large, single, bright pink with prettily crimped petals. For planting on a steep bank or for trailing over a stone wall, it has no equal.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Vivid scarlet, semi-double flowers of medium size, which do not burn or fade in the sun. Produced in large clusters in great profusion. Extremely hardy.

Primrose. Light primrose-yellow rambler maintaining its color until the petals drop. Its flowers, about 2½ inches in diameter, are borne in trusses of from two to five, on long stems.

Silver Moon. Clear, silvery white; fragrant. Foliage is mildew-proof.

Wichuraiana. A fine ground-cover with clusters of starry white flowers.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Frau Karl Druschki. Pure paper-white; large and free flowering.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; large and fragrant.

Georg Arends. The Pink Druschki. Soft pink. Free blooming. Distinct.

J. B. Clark. Deep scarlet; large and double. Very vigorous.

Magna Charta. Bright pink overspread with carmine.

Mrs. John Laing. Brilliant shell-pink. A constant-blooming hardy Rose.

Paul Neyron. A hardy variety bearing large pink blossoms.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety maroon-crimson.

Ulrich Brunner. A bright cherry-red; very fragrant.

BABY RAMBLER ROSES

Ellen Poulsen. Pink flowers in clusters on long stems. Very lasting and fragrant. Profuse bloomer.

Gloria Mundi. Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in large clusters.

Golden Salmon Superior. Large clusters of reddish orange blooms. Improvement on Golden Salmon.

Gruss an Aachen. Yellowish rose with shadings of salmon-pink and red.

Ideal. One of the finest dark red Polyanthas. Grows about 2 feet high and is always in bloom.

Triomphe Orléanais. Cerise-red. A profuse bloomer.



Rose, Dr. W. Van Fleet

MISCELLANEOUS HARDY ROSES

Blanc Double de Coubert. An extra-fine double white Hybrid Rugosa.

F. J. Grootendorst. A cross of *Rosa rugosa* and Baby Rambler. A strong, shrubby grower like the Rugosa, which it resembles in foliage as well. The bright red flowers are produced in large clusters like the Crimson Baby Rambler.

Rosa Hugonis. Golden Rose of China. Delicate single yellow flowers in long arching sprays in May, along with the lilacs. It develops into a bush 6 feet high and 6 feet across. A rare Rose named for Father Hugo, who discovered it in China. Plant it wherever a delicate, showy, flowering shrub is needed.

Rosa Rouletti. This dainty little pink Rose blooms continuously. It grows about 3 to 5 inches high and is an excellent plant for rock-gardens.

SKYROCKET. A real everblooming pillar Rose producing a great profusion of enormous flower-clusters throughout the whole season. Makes a showy display of medium-sized, brilliant rich red blooms. Of straight, upright habit, which makes it most desirable and valuable either as a pillar Rose or planted at the back of the shrubbery border.

TOM THUMB. Plant Patent No. 169. The tiniest red Rose in existence. The miniature buds are perfectly formed and open to glowing crimson with a white center. This dainty plant grows about 6 inches high. Fine for the rock-garden.

TRI-OGEN

A complete Rose protection against plant insects and diseases. Conquers mildew and controls black-spot. Assures luxuriant foliage and bloom.

One Kit, making 16 quarts, when applied once a week, protects 12 to 20 Roses for the season.

Per Kit, \$1.50

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS (PERENNIALS)

A class of plants perpetual in habit and growing larger and finer from year to year. Infinite in variety, color, and blooming period, including such favorites as the Peony, Iris, Phlox, Delphinium, Asters, Hemerocallis, Anemones, and scores of others that deserve a place in modern gardens.

Our perennial department is continually discarding inferior varieties and adding only the worth-while novelties, thus insuring you the best for New England gardens.

If you are an inexperienced gardener and this list seems confusing, let us assist you. We will be glad to help you plan your perennial or rock-garden. Our suggestions may help you to avoid mistakes and thus to save money.

A star (★) placed after the variety name signifies it to be a rock-garden plant.

A circle (●) placed after the variety name signifies that it does well in semi-shade.



Achillea

ACHILLEA ptarmica, The Pearl. *Yarrow*
Pure white, double flowers almost all summer. 2 ft.

ACONITUM. ● *Monkshood*
Acutum. Very dark blue; blooms immediately after delphiniums in June. Requires a rich soil. Fine for cutting.

Fischeri. A dwarf variety with dark blue flowers in Sept. and Oct. Enjoys a semi-shaded place. 2 to 3 ft.

Fischeri Wilsoni. Introduced recently from China. Fine spikes of pale blue flowers in Sept. 5 to 6 ft.

Napellus. Dark blue flowers in July and Aug. 4 ft.

Napellus bicolor. Blue and white flowers from July to Sept. 3 ft.

Napellus, Sparks' Variety. The darkest in color. Flowers glistening violet-blue, in July and Aug. 4 to 5 ft.

ÆTHIONEMA persicum. ★ *Persian Candytuft*
Rarely grows over 9 inches tall. Strong, twiggy growth, covered with slender spikes of rosy pink flowers.

AGROSTEMMA coronaria. *Rose Campion*
Bright rosy crimson. Best variety for New England gardens. 2½ to 3 ft.

ALYSSUM. ★ *Basket of Gold*
Both species here named can be used to advantage in rock-gardens and for edging walks and paths.

Rostratum. Forms a little gray plant with soft, low, 4-inch branches, little round leaves, and masses of small yellow flowers in May and June.

Saxatile compactum. Woody stems with gray foliage and in April and May a wonderful display of bright yellow flowers. Excellent border plant.

AJUGA genevensis. ★ ● *Bugle*
Rich, dark green foliage. In June it is covered with deep blue flowers. Good border plant. 8 in.

ANCHUSA. *Alkanet*
Italica. Tall growing, up to 5 feet, with rather coarse foliage but sparkling blue flowers of great beauty.

Myosotidiflora. ★ ● Produces large heart-shaped leaves, above which in April and May, appear graceful clusters of clear sky-blue flowers, almost like forget-me-nots. Fine dwarf border plant that looks well at all seasons.



Arabis alpina

ANEMONE. *Windflower*
Hupehensis. ● A dwarf plant which in Aug. throws up branching stems 12 to 18 inches high, bearing deep pink flowers.

Pulsatilla rubra. ★ Dwarf; reddish purple flowers.

Sylvestris. ● Large, white, fragrant flowers which nod on 9-inch stems above tufts of dark green, attractive foliage.

ANEMONE japonica. ● *Japanese Windflower*
Needs winter protection.

Alba. In Aug. produces lovely pure white blooms with a yellow center. 2 to 3 ft.

Prince Henry. One of the first Anemones to bloom. Dwarf plant with double, rosy pink flowers.

Queen Charlotte. Abundant, semi-double flowers of a beautiful pink shade. Very popular variety. 2 to 3 ft.

September Charm. In full bloom the middle of Sept. Delicate silvery pink flowers about 2 feet tall.

Whirlwind. Vigorous growing, with large, double, white flowers in Sept. and Oct.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria, Perry's Variety. *Golden Marguerite*
Large, lemon-yellow, daisy-like flower. 20 in.

AQUILEGIA. ● *Columbine*
Alpina. Large blue flowers on foot-high stems. Likes a good soil and partial shade.

Cærulea. The state flower of Colorado. Excellent bluish green foliage. Powder-blue flowers during May and June. Shows to best advantage in partial shade.

Californica Hybrids. Fairy-like blooms of various colors in May. 2 ft.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain. A magnificent strain of long-spurred flowers in pastel shades. Fine cut-flower.

ARABIS. ★ ● *Rock Cress*
Alpina. Neat, compact rosettes of dark green foliage forming a dwarf carpet, usually not over 9 inches tall. Pure white flowers produced in dense masses in early spring. Splendid for border and rockery planting and last well when cut.

Alpina flore-pleno. Same as preceding variety in all characteristics except that it has double white flowers.

ARMERIA maritima. ★ *Thrift*
Tufts of grass-like foliage 3 to 6 inches tall. During May and June pale pink flowers appear. Valuable for edging.

A Price-List is published as a supplement to this catalogue of Better Plants for New England. Send for a copy if it has not been received



Anemone japonica

NEW DWARF ASTERS*

Perfectly hardy. A recent English introduction of exceptional value and merit. Dwarf habit with neat, attractive, compact foliage and in Sept. and Oct. gorgeous masses of bloom in delicate shades of lavender, pink, and lilac. Rarely exceed 1 foot in height and are exceptionally valuable for edging and grouping in the border foreground.

Countess of Dudley. Clear pink. Bushy. Lady Henry Maddocks. Free flowering. Pale pink.

Lavanda. Early. Lavender-blue.

Marjorie. Bright rose-pink.

Nancy. Flesh-pink.

Niobe. White.

Ronald. Bright lilac-pink.

Snowsprite. Very dwarf. White.

Victor. Pale lavender-blue.

GARDEN ASTERS

Michaelmas Daisy

In the autumn, when the fall colors have glorified our New England countryside, who has not admired the native hardy Aster along the road? The following are improved varieties especially adapted for our fall gardens. Most are medium to tall growing, with large flowers running through the shades of lavender, pink, and blue. Free-flowering plants which should become more popular.

Alpinus, Dark Beauty. * Dark purple 1 ft. June.

Blue Gem. Double; blue. 3 ft.

Climax. Lavender-blue. 5 ft.

Frikarti. * New. Lavender-blue. 2½ ft.

Mrs. F. W. Raynor. Red. 4 ft.

Nancy Ballard. Purple.

Novæ-angliæ. Deep purple.

Novæ-angliæ rosea. Pink.

Peggy Ballard. Rosy mauve.

Queen Mary. Large; blue. 3½ ft.

Royal Blue. Deep blue. 3 ft.

St. Egwin. Bright pink. 3 ft.

Wartburg Star. * Large; blue. 18 in. June.

White Lady. Semi-double; white. 4 ft.

Ypres. Rosy red. 3 ft.



Dwarf Aster, Nancy

ARTEMISIA.

Wormwood

Lactiflora. A tall-growing plant throwing up large, branching panicles of creamy white flower-heads in Aug. and Sept. A graceful, fragrant cut-flower. Use in the border background or among shrubs. 4 to 5 ft.

Silver King. The flower is unimportant but the silvery gray, mist-like foliage forms a striking contrast for other plants. The foliage is also effective in bouquets and can be cut and dried in autumn for interior winter decoration. 2 to 3 ft.

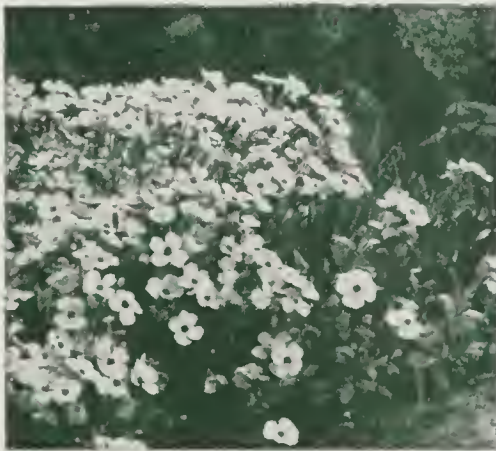
ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. * *Butterfly-Flower*

Very attractive native plant growing 18 to 30 inches tall. During July and Aug. very showy bright orange flowers appear. Last a long time when cut.

AUBRIETIA deltoidea. *

Rainbow Rock Cress

One of the daintiest and most delicately beautiful of all dwarf, creeping plants for carpeting beds or rockwork, forming brilliant sheets of purple shades for many weeks. A charming contrast when planted with Arabis and yellow Alyssum.



Aubrietia deltoidea

BAPTISIA australis.

False Indigo

Vigorous growth with handsome foliage. Deep blue, pea-shaped flowers in June that strongly resemble lupines. 2 ft.

BOLTONIA.

Bolton's Starwort

Asteroides. Large, single, aster-like flowers, blooming during the summer and fall, completely covering the plants and producing a very showy effect. Good for backgrounds. 6 ft.

Latisquama. Similar to the preceding variety, but lavender-pink in color.

CALLIRHOË involucrata. *

Poppy-Mallow

Trailing plant with handsome divided foliage. Large, saucer-shaped flowers of bright rosy crimson with white centers. Free flowering all summer and fall.

CAMPANULA. *

Bellflower

Calycanthemata. The Cup-and-Saucer Canterbury Bell. A popular biennial growing 2 to 3 feet tall. We have three separate colors: Pink, Blue, and White.

Carpatia. * Neat, compact tufts of attractive foliage. In July, clear blue, bell-shaped flowers appear on wiry stems and continue until Oct. Excellent edging or rock-plant. 8 in.



Hardy Carnations

Campanula carpatia alba. * In all respects like the preceding variety, except with white flowers.

Garganica. * Ideal for the rock-garden. Forms a low, spreading tuft of foliage which in June is covered with starry, light blue flowers, having a white eye.

Medium. Commonly called Canterbury Bells. An old favorite in three separate colors: Pink, Blue, and White. Blooms in June. 2 to 3 ft.

Persicifolia. Peach Bells. A very fine hardy perennial. Handsome spikes of saucer-shaped flowers in June and July. Two separate colors: Blue and White. 2 ft.

Rotundifolia. * Blue Bells of Scotland. Blue, bell-shaped flowers from June to August. Fine rock-plant. 10 to 12 in.

CARNATIONS, Hardy.

Hardy perennials of spicy fragrance and great freedom of bloom. They do not get lanky or untidy, and bloom all summer. Their stiff stems make them ideal for cutting.

Grenadin. Mixed shades.

Napoleon. Dazzling crimson.

Rose de May. Light pink.

Double Mixed Colors.

CATANANCHE cærulea.

Love Plant

Heads of pretty, deep blue flowers on 18-inch stems. Profuse and excellent cut-flowers from July to Sept.

CENTAUREA montana.

Cornflower

Large, violet-blue flowers on 24-inch stems. Free blooming from July to Sept. A very fine cut-flower that likes a sunny location.

CERASTIUM tomentosum. *

Snow-in-Summer

A low-growing plant having silvery gray foliage. Spreads rapidly and in June produces clouds of snow-white flowers. Especially suitable for rock or border purposes.

CHEIRANTHUS Allioni. *

Siberian Wallflower

Its vivid orange flowers are very conspicuous. Blooms in May on 12-inch stems. Planted with purple tulips it makes a striking contrast.



Hardy Chrysanthemums

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

HARDY

In the fall when most of our flowers have succumbed to frost, the Hardy Chrysanthemums hold sway, with a wealth of rich, oriental coloring unaffected by ordinary freezing. As newer, better, and hardier varieties appear, we are obliged to discard the older ones. You may be assured that the following varieties have qualities of superiority justifying their trial and adoption by you. They should be planted in a well-drained soil and covered with leaves during the winter.

Aladdin. Coppery bronze.
Astrid. Apricot-pink.
Barbara Cumming. Double; yellow.
Boston Bronze. Bronze.
Brown Bessie. Reddish bronze.
Crimson Splendor. Crimson-maroon.
Early Bronze. Bronze-yellow.
Early Snow. White.
Excelsior. Bright yellow.
Glory of Seven Oaks. Early; yellow.
Golden Pompon. Yellow.
Granny Scovill. Coral-bronze.
Jean Treadway. Large; pink.
L'Argenteuillais. Bronzy gold.
Model. Light yellow.
Mrs. Nellie Kleris. Deep pink.
Oconto. Large; white.
October Girl. Pink.
Old Homestead. Large; pink.
Ruth Cumming. Terra-cotta.
Ruth Hatton. Ivory-white.
R. Marion Hatton. Canary-yellow.
Skibo. Golden yellow.
Tennyson. Chestnut-brown.
Vivid. Rosy crimson.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Korean Hybrids

The Hybrid Korean group was developed from the species *Chrysanthemum coreanum*, a hardy, rugged, daisy-like form native to Korea and Siberia. The hybrids have not only acquired much of its vigor and sturdiness, but have given us many

lovely color tints that are new to Chrysanthemums. They are especially welcome to New England gardens because they are a hardier type and bloom earlier.

SEPTEMBER FLOWERING

Clio. Dwarf; carmine-rose.
Fortuna. Oxblood-red.
Hestia. Semi-double; rose-pink.
Juno. Dwarf; coppery red.
Niobe. White, yellow disc.
Nysa. Rosy lilac.
Psyche. Shell-pink.
Sappho. Dwarf; yellow.
Thalia. Bright bronze.
Vesta. Golden orange.
Morifolium. Pink.

OCTOBER FLOWERING

Apollo. Bronze, red, and gold.
Ceres. Coppery yellow.
Daphne. Pink.
Mars. Deep red.

DOUBLE FLOWERING

Ember. Coral-orange.
King Midas. Soft yellow.
The Moor. Wine-red.

CHELONE Lyoni. *Turtle-Head*

Heads of showy purplish red flowers on 24-inch stems. Its queerly shaped flowers remind you of snapdragons. Blooms during summer and early fall.

CIMICIFUGA racemosa. • *Snakeroot*

This is a native plant with long, slender, pure white spikes. Suitable for shady places and nice for cutting. 6 ft.

COREOPSIS. • *Tickseed*

Lanceolata. An exceptionally popular plant with a profusion of golden yellow flowers on 2-foot stems. Begins to bloom in June and continues all summer. Invaluable for cutting.

Mayfield Giant. An improved variety with larger flowers.

DELPHINIUMS. *Larkspur*

The Delphinium of today is a grand and stately plant. Its tall spires of bloom, rising to a height of 5 or 6 feet, supply our gardens with a wealth of blue. They require rich soil and should be well watered in dry weather. A mulch will help. If the spikes are cut as soon as they are through blooming, others will take their place. In hot weather they are sometimes attacked by a fungus at the crown. This may be checked by mixing equal parts of hydrated lime and flour of sulphur with water, and pouring it around the base of the plants.

Belladonna. Light sky-blue. 2½ ft.

Bellamosum. Dark blue.

Choice English Hybrids. Various shades of blue, in single and double blooms.

Chinense. ★ A distinct species, with finely cut foliage. Handsome deep blue flowers produced all summer.

Chinense album. ★ Same as the preceding variety, but with pure white flowers.

DIANTHUS. *Pink*

Barbatus. Sweet William. Popular old-time favorites that really should be considered biennials. Often reseed themselves but should be planted every year. We offer separate or mixed colors.

Barbatus alpina. ★ A dwarf form of the preceding variety. Bushy, compact plant fine for edging the border.

Dianthus deltoides. ★ Maiden Pink. A beautiful little prostrate plant with narrow, dark green foliage and a profusion of small crimson flowers during June and July. Excellent border plant.

Plumarius semperflorens. ★ Fragrant flowers, varying from pink to white, with fringed petals.

DICENTRA. • *Bleeding-Heart*

Eximia. ★ A dwarf-growing variety with finely cut foliage and heart-shaped flowers. Free blooming over a long period. Grows equally well in semi-shade. Very desirable border plant.

Spectabilis. One of our grandmothers' favorites. Long racemes of graceful, pink, heart-shaped flowers about 2½ feet tall. Blooms in May and June. An easy variety to force.

DICTAMNUS. • *Gas-Plant*

Fraxinella alba. Forms bushes 3 feet in height and as broad. The white flowers give off a volatile, lemon-scented oil, which will sometimes ignite if a lighted match is held near the flower.

Fraxinella rubra. Rose-pink form of the preceding variety. Blooms in June and July and resents frequent transplanting. Grows best in a deep, rich soil.

DIGITALIS purpurea gloxiniaeflora. •

Foxglove

Another old-fashioned variety of vigorous growth, usually 5 feet tall. The stately spikes are covered with hanging, bell-shaped, purple flowers in June. Will do very well in shade and should be considered a biennial.

Alba. White flowers.

Rosea. Pink flowers.

DORONICUM. *Leopard-Bane*

Caucasicum. Large, clear yellow daisies on 24-inch stems in April and May.

Excelsum. Showy, early spring-flowering plants with large, daisy-like, orange-yellow flowers. The best and largest variety. Blooms 3 to 4 inches in diameter.



English Hybrid Delphiniums

ECHINOPS ritro. *Globe Thistle*

Tall-growing, thistle-like plants, with large, globular heads of metallic blue flowers, which can be cut, dried, and kept. Blooms in June.

ERIGERON grandiflorus. ★ *Fleabane*

Aster-like, lavender-blue flowers, springing from tufts like the English daisy. Blooms in June. 1 ft.

ERYNGIUM planum. *Sea Holly*

Finely cut foliage, with branching heads of thistle-like, steel-blue flowers, about 30 inches tall. Blooms in July and Aug. Fine for winter bouquets.

EUPATORIUM. • *Hardy Ageratum*

Ageratoides. In Aug. and Sept. it produces dense heads of white flowers which are fine for cutting. 3 ft.

Cœlestinum. One of the last perennials to appear in the spring. In Aug. it produces light purple flowers, similar to *Ageratum*, on 18 to 24-inch stems. One of the loveliest fall flowers.

FUNKIA. • *Plantain-Lily*

Subcordata grandiflora. One of the best plants for shady locations. Very large, pure white, lily-shaped, fragrant flowers in Aug. and Sept. Interesting foliage that looks well at all seasons.

Variegata. Neat, compact plant with green and white foliage. Inconspicuous blue flowers. A very desirable edging plant with attractive foliage.

GAILLARDIA. *Blanket Flower*

Grandiflora. One of the most satisfactory hardy plants. Produces a gorgeous effect, blooming in succession all summer. Beautiful shades of orange, yellow, and red beginning in May. Fine for cutting.

Portola Hybrids. An improved variety with very large flowers and a greater variation of colors.



Gypsophila paniculata fl.-pl., Bristol Fairy

GEUM. ★ *Avens*

Mrs. Bradshaw. A splendid variety, with large double flowers of fiery red, blooming from June to Sept.

Orange Queen. Similar but with bright orange flowers.

GYSOPHILA. *Baby's-Breath*

Bristol Fairy. A recent introduction of great vigor. Produces large panicles of double, white flowers practically all summer. Indispensable for cutting.

Paniculata. Cloud-like sprays of minute white flowers. Fine for use in bouquets in combination with bright-colored flowers.

Repens. ★ A dainty, dwarf plant of creeping habit, which produces a mist of small, white flowers in July and Aug.

Repens Bodgeri. ★ A new dwarf, double form of compact habit. The pink-tinted miniature flowers appear slightly earlier.

HELENIUM. • *Sneezeweed*

Autumnale rubrum. Vigorous-growing, fall-blooming variety. Deep oxblood-red, changing to terra-cotta. Free flowering in Aug. and Sept. 3 to 4 ft.

Autumnale superbum. Similar to the preceding variety, with golden yellow flowers in Aug. and Sept.

Riverton Gem. Not quite so tall, with old-gold flowers, changing to wallflower-red. A very nice cut-flower.

HELIANTHEMUM. ★ *Rock-Rose*

One of the best varieties for dry walls and rockeries. Dwarf, low-growing plants, forming broad clumps of multi-colored, tiny rose-like blooms. So profuse that continuous sheets of color are enjoyed throughout June and July. Likes a dry location.

HELIOPSIS. • *False Sunflower*

Pitcheriana. The flowers are deep golden yellow, about 2 inches in diameter, and are produced from July onward. Grows 3 feet tall and is not exacting in any of its requirements.

Scabra zinniaeflora. A double-flowering variety, producing golden yellow flowers resembling a zinnia in form. Desirable for cutting. 24 in.

HELLEBORUS niger. ★ • *Christmas-Rose*

Bears beautiful, snow-white, waxy flowers during mild days in winter, from Dec. till early spring. Plant in a moist, semi-shaded, sheltered situation, and mulch with leaves. Should not be disturbed after once established.

HEMEROCALLIS • *Day-Lily*

A dependable Lily, unsurpassed in permanence, hardiness, and ease of culture. Enjoys naturalization whether the location is wet or dry, sunny or shady. They are usually shades of yellow and orange. A careful selection of varieties will give you bloom from May to Sept.

Aurantiaca. Very large, deep orange flowers, shaded brown. Blooms in July. 2 ft.

Flava. Lemon Lily. A sweet-scented, clear, full yellow. Blooms in June. 2½ ft.

Sovereign. Large, broad-petaled flowers of soft chrome-yellow, shaded brown on the outside. Blooms in late June. 2½ ft.



Hybrid Day-Lilies

New Hybrid Hemerocallis

Available Spring, 1938

In recent years great strides have been made in the development of the Day-Lily. Larger flowers and a greater range of color and time of bloom have been attained. Full credit should be given Dr. A. B. Stout, of the Bronx Park Botanical Gardens. His work covering many years has given us a decidedly improved strain.

Cinnabar. Fine delicate shade of brownish red, with cadmium-yellow throat and outer half of petals sprinkled with rich fulvous red. Bloom spreads 5 inches and is recurving. Up to 18 flowers come on one stem. July and Aug. 2½ ft.

Golden Bell. Trumpet-shaped, pale apricot-orange flowers, very full and of fine substance. June and July. 3 ft.

Mikado. In June and July it produces striking, rich orange flowers, each petal with a large spot of mahogany-red. An interesting variety growing 3 feet tall.

Ophir. Waxy golden yellow flowers, 5 inches across and 6 inches long. One stem usually carries 25 or more successively opening, large, lasting flowers in July and Aug. An outstanding variety.

Sir Michael Foster. Clear apricot-yellow, sweet-scented blooms with extra-long, funnel-shaped throats, measuring 5 to 6 in. across. 4-foot stems. June and July.

Soudan. Resembles the early Lemon Lily (*Flava*), but blooms in July. Broad-petaled flowers of clear empire-yellow. Very floriferous and an excellent summer variety. 2½ to 3 ft.

Vesta. Deep orange flowers in July on 30-inch stems. Open flowers spread over 4 inches. Semi-dwarf, with fine foliage.

Waubun. Large flowers of light cadmium-yellow, slightly sprinkled with faint traces of red. Petals large, broad and slightly twisted—a pleasing form found in no other Day-Lily. June and July.

Border of *Iris germanica***HEUCHERA sanguinea splendens. ★ ●****Coral-Bells**

One of the most desirable perennials of dwarf growth. Forms a compact tuft of heart-shaped leaves from which spring numerous slender stems a foot or more in height, bearing panicles of minute, bright red flowers, giving a delicate, airy effect. Blooms late May to Aug. A fine edging plant that does well in semi-shade.

HIBISCUS.**Rose-Mallow**

A very showy plant for any location, but succeeds especially well in damp places. Very large, single, hollyhock-like flowers produced during the entire summer. Pink, red, and white.

HOLLYHOCKS.**Hollyhocks**

No hardy garden is complete without these stately plants. Their colossal spikes of bloom, 6 to 8 feet high, produce a bold effect that cannot be secured in any other way.

Double Flowers in separate colors: Red, Maroon, White, Yellow, Pink, and Newport Pink.

Single Flowers in mixed colors.

IBERIS. ★**Candytuft**

Sempervirens. Handsome foliage, completely hidden in May and June by heads of white flowers.

Sempervirens, Little Gem. Neat. A perfect gem of very dwarf habit, not over 6 inches tall, with masses of white flowers in May.

IRIS GERMANICA**German Iris**

These are all sun-lovers and delight in a warm, well-drained situation. They will thrive in almost any soil except a wet one, which causes the rhizomes to decay. They may be planted in early spring but the most favorable time is during Aug. and Sept. In June these delicate flowers brighten the garden with practically every color of the rainbow. The following list contains the aristocrats of this beautiful family.

S . . Standards; F . . Falls

Alcazar. S violet; F purple.
Allure. S pink; F rose-pink.
Ambassadeur. S bronze; F maroon.
Argonaut. S lavender; F blue.
Asia. S silver; F purple.

IRIS GERMANICA, continued

Bruno. S bronze; F red-purple.
Buto. Deep blue-purple.
Cinnabar. S violet; F maroon.
Coronation. Yellow.
Dr. C. H. Mayo. Pink, ruffled.
Duke of Bedford. S blue; F purple.
Elizabeth Egelberg. Rose.
Euphony. Ruffled copper.
Firefall. Bronze-red.
Frieda Mohr. Pink.
Lent A. Williamson. S violet; F purple.
Lord of June. S lavender; F blue.
Midgard. Yellow and pink blend.
Rheingauperl. Soft pink-orchid.
Seminole. Red.
Wedgwood. S blue; F blue.

IRIS KAEMPFERI**Japanese Iris**

The last to bloom of the Iris family—the crowning glory of all, with their great blooms, some of which are a foot across, rising on tall stems. This royal family presents fascinating combinations of blue, purple, and gold. Plant in early spring or late Aug. Any enriched mellow loam will grow Japanese Iris. The secret of success is to keep the ground well cultivated. They like plenty of moisture in summer, but it is not necessary, as many suppose, and water standing over the plants in winter is fatal.

Azurea. Blue.
Blue Danube. Indigo-blue and violet.
Gekko-no-nami. Double; white.
Gold Bound. White, yellow markings.
Hercules. Clear lilac-blue.
Iphigenie. Chinese lilac.
Kuro-kumo. Purple and blue.
Mahogany. Mahogany-red.
Purple and Gold. Violet-purple.
Uchiwa. Blue and gold.

IRIS cristata. ★**Crested Iris**

A dainty native creeping species, only 3 inches in height, a gem for the rock-garden. Flowers rich amethyst-blue. Blooms in May.

IRIS sibirica.**Siberian Iris**

Narrow, grassy foliage, with tall stems and flowers of various shades of blue and white. Very free flowering and one of the best for cutting.

Emperor. Blue.
Snow Queen. White.

LAVANDULA vera. ★ English Lavender

This is an old garden favorite because of its pleasant, clean odor. Beautiful, fragrant, blue flowers in July and Aug. 18 in.

LIATRIS pycnostachya.**Blazing Star**

Showy, native plants succeeding anywhere and producing large spikes of light rosy purple flowers in Aug. 4 to 5 ft.

LILIUM • Lilies

Words utterly fail to picture the Lilies. They are so incomparably beautiful that all who see them wish to grow them. Lilies are rather particular in their requirements. Most failures are due to too shallow planting. They all like a deep, mellow, well-drained soil with equal parts of sand and leaf-mold added. With few exceptions the native Lilies like a sunny location and should be planted 9 inches deep. The Japanese Lilies prefer a moist, cool base and sunny top, and should be planted 10 inches deep. When planted among shrubs or rhododendrons the desired conditions are obtained. It is also good practice to set each bulb on a small stone or layer of sand.

Auratum. ●**Gold-Banded Japan Lily**

Large, graceful, fragrant flowers composed of six petals of delicate ivory-white, thickly studded with chocolate-erimson spots and striped golden yellow through the center. Blooms in Sept. 3 to 5 ft.

Candidum.**Madonna Lily**

Large; fragrant; pure white. Probably the best known and easiest to grow. Blooms the end of June and blends well with delphiniums. Plant 5 inches deep.

Henryi. ●**Henry Lily**

Healthy, easy-to-grow type from China. Orange-yellow flowers in Aug. and Sept. Plant about 10 inches deep. Does well in dense shade. 4 to 5 ft.

Philippinense formosanum.**Dream Lily**

A gorgeous, large, pure white trumpet with a pale emerald-green throat. Free flowering and easy to grow. Blooms in Aug. 3 to 4 ft. Plant 9 inches deep.

*Lilium speciosum*

Lilium regale.**Royal Lily**

Its trumpet-shaped flowers are suffused with yellow inside and shaded pink outside. Very hardy; blooms in July. Place this variety in a sunny location and plant 9 inches deep.

Speciosum album. • White Japan Lily

Large, white flowers of great substance, with a greenish band running through the center of each petal. Plant 10 inches deep.

Speciosum magnificum. • Red Japan Lily

Magnificent flowers of rich ruby-carmine, margined white, in Aug. and Sept.

Tenuifolium. • Coral Lily

This also prefers a cool, damp, loamy soil and partial shade. Flowers deep scarlet, with waxy, recurved petals. Blooms in June. Fine for the rock-garden. Plant 5 inches deep.

Tigrinum splendens. • Improved Tiger Lily

The finest form of Tiger Lily. Large flowers of rich, dark salmon-orange spotted with black. Vigorous and easy to grow. Blooms in Aug. and Sept.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. •**Lily-of-the-Valley**

This hardly needs describing, as everyone is familiar with the fragrant, bell-shaped flowers. Grand for massing or along a shady border.

LINUM. • Flax

Flavum. Grows about a foot high, bearing profuse quantities of large yellow flowers in June.

Perenne. Its erect stems, 18 inches tall, are covered with grayish foliage and adorned with innumerable sky-blue flowers from June until Sept.

LOBELIA. • Cardinal-Flower

Cardinalis. Plant where it will not suffer from drought. Very showy plant with spikes of intense scarlet flowers in July and Aug. 30 in.

Siphilitica. Large spikes of blue flowers in July. 2 ft.

The star after a variety signifies it is a Rock-Garden plant. A dot indicates that it does well in shady places.



Linum perenne



Lychnis chalcedonica



Lupinus polyphyllus

LUPINUS.**Lupine**

Polyphyllus. Beautiful pea-shaped, blue flowers on spikes a foot long, on stems 3 feet tall. They are perfectly hardy, but cannot endure drought. Plant in well-prepared soil, and water in dry weather.

Polyphyllus albus. A variation with white flowers.

Polyphyllus roseus. Pink flowers.

LYCHNIS.**Campion**

Arkwrightii. Extra-large blooms of red and orange shades in June. 9 in.

Chalcedonica. • Heads of vivid scarlet flowers, blooming for a long time in June. One of the brightest plants for the border.

Viscaria splendens. Spikes of double, bright rose flowers in June.

LYTHRUM salicaria roseum superbum. •**Purple Loosestrife**

A strong-growing plant having long spikes of rose-colored flowers from July to Sept. 3 to 4 ft.

MAZUS rugosus. •

A prostrate, spreading plant with foliage forming a bright green carpet. The flowers are large for so small a plant and resemble a miniature lilac-blue orchid. Excellent rock-plant.

MENTHA.**Mint**

Piperita. Leaves and tender tops may be used in cooling drinks for their peppermint flavor.

Spicata. Fresh leaves of this herb produce the spearmint flavor.

MERTENSIA virginica. • • Bluebells

Light blue flowers, fading to pink, borne in early spring. A fine plant for naturalizing in shady places. Foliage disappears after the plant blooms.

MONARDA. •**Bee-Balm**

Didyma, Cambridge Scarlet. Next to the scarlet lobelia, this is the most brilliant of our wild flowers. From July to Sept. its crimson-scarlet flowers are produced freely. 3 ft.

Didyma rosea. A variation of the preceding, with rose-colored flowers.

MUEHLENBECKIA. • •

An interesting dwarf plant with wiry red stems about 4 inches tall. Small, dark green foliage and tiny white flowers in June. An excellent ground-cover for damp places in the rock-garden.

MYOSOTIS palustris. • • Forget-Me-Not

This old favorite thrives in damp situations. The true, perpetual blue Forget-Me-Not. Light blue flowers in June. 9 in.

NEPETA Mussini. •**Catmint**

Excellent for the rock-garden. A dwarf, compact plant about 12 inches tall that produces masses of lavender blooms in May and more or less until Sept.

ENOTHERA. •**Primrose**

Fraseri. All the Primroses like a sunny, dry location. This variety has pale yellow flowers on 12-inch stems from June until Oct.

Missouriensis. A low-growing, profuse bloomer. Large yellow flowers 4 inches across from June until Aug.

Youngi. Lemon-yellow flowers on 24-inch stems from June until Aug.

PAPAVER orientale. • Oriental Poppy

Spring planting, unless done very early from pot-grown plants, should not be attempted. Their dormant season is during Aug. and Sept., at which time they are easily transplanted.

Beauty of Livermere. Deep oxblood-red of dazzling, barbaric splendor.

Mrs. Perry. A curious shade of orange-apricot. The best of all the pink Poppies.

Olympia. Full, double flowers 4 inches in diameter. Brilliant flame-scarlet, overlaid with golden salmon.

PAPAVER nudicaule. • Iceland Poppy

Alpinum. Miniature Iceland Poppy 2 to 4 inches tall with crinkled fairy-like flowers in a delightful range of colors.

Coonara. Delicate silky pink flowers on slender, leafless stems 10 to 12 inches tall.

Gibson's Giant. A new variety with extra-large orange flowers.

Yellow. A particularly attractive shade of yellow.



Planting of
Peony Festiva Maxima

PÆONIA • Peonies

The best time to transplant Peonies is in Sept. and Oct. When planted this early they make root-growth before winter and bloom the following spring. They will abundantly repay good care and nourishment but resent an over-abundance of fresh manure too near the roots. They should not be disturbed oftener than necessary, only when they become so crowded as to interfere with freedom of bloom.

Strong roots containing three or more eyes.

Adolphe Rousseau. Dark red.
Alba Superba. Creamy white.
Baroness Schroeder. Flesh.
Boule de Neige. Milk-white.
Canari. White, yellow centers.
Claire Dubois. Satiny pink.
Duchesse de Nemours. Sulphur-white.
Edulis Superba. Pink.
Felix Crousse. Brilliant red.
Festiva Maxima. Large; white.
Karl Rosenfeld. Red.
Mikado. Crimson and gold.
Mons. Jules Elie. Dark pink.
Mons. Martin Cahuzac. Dark red.
Officinalis Rubra. Dark red.

PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi.

Beard Tongue

Very showy, long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers from June until Aug. 3 to 4 ft.

PHYSOSTEGIA. • *False Dragonhead*

Alba. Forms large clumps 3 to 4 feet high, bearing long spikes of pure white flowers, tubular in form, in July and Aug.

Vivid. A dwarf variety, seldom more than 2½ feet high; large spikes of deep pink flowers in Aug. Does not have the objectionable spreading habit of the others.

Customers are always welcome at our Display Gardens. You will not be approached unless you express a desire for service.

PHLOX paniculata

For brilliant, bold color effects in mass during the late summer and autumn, the Hardy Phlox are indispensable. They produce dazzling color at a time when there is little else to depend on. Next to irises and peonies, they are the most useful hardy plants we have, filling in, as they do, the gap between early summer- and the fall-blooming plants. They will grow and bloom almost anywhere; however, they are gross feeders and if given rich soil and plenty of moisture, best results can be obtained. They should be divided and replanted at least every third year. The immense size and perfect form of new varieties will be a revelation to those who know only the old-fashioned kinds.

B. Comte. French-purple.
Betty Lou. Orange-scarlet.
Comus. Cherry-red.
E. I. Farrington. Salmon-pink.
Enchantress. Salmon-pink.
Ethel Pritchard. Lavender.
Europea. White, crimson eye.
Firebrand. Crimson-scarlet.
Jules Sandeau. Dwarf; pink.
La Vague. Mauve, carmine eye.
Leo Schlageter. Brilliant scarlet.
Marshall French. Red.
Mia Ruys. Dwarf; white.
Miss Lingard. Early. White.
Mrs. Jenkins. White.
Mrs. Milly van Hoboken. Soft pink.
Mrs. W. Van Beuningen. Pink.
Painted Lady. Pink, red eye.
Pantheon. Rose.
Rheinlander. Salmon-pink.
Ruth May. Flesh-pink.
Special French. Clear pink.
Thor. Salmon-pink.
W. Kesselring. Purple, white eye.

New Improved Varieties

Caroline Vandenberg. Violet-blue.
Daily Sketch. Salmon-pink.
Lillian. Pink.
Rosenkavalier. Rose-red.
Saladin. Scarlet.
Salmon Glow. Salmon-pink.
Tigress. Orange-scarlet.

PHLOX subulata • •

Mountain Pink

A creeping variety, flowering in early spring, with moss-like foliage, completely hidden during May with masses of bloom. Alba. Grows 6 inches tall, with pure white flowers.

Blue Hills. Light blue.

Rosea. Pink.

Vivid. Clear, rosy red.

PHLOX divaricata. • • *Blue Phlox*

A native species commencing to bloom in April through May, with large, fragrant, lavender-blue flowers on 10-inch stems. A fine plant to associate with pink and yellow tulips.

PINKS, Hardy Garden. See Dianthus.

PLATYCODON. *Balloon Flower*

Grandiflorum. Related to the campanulas. Produces, in July and Aug., large, saucer-shaped blue flowers on 2-foot stems.

Grandiflorum album. Same as the preceding variety with white flowers.

PLUMBAGO larpentæ. • *Leadwort*

Dwarf, spreading habit, with wiry stems about 1 foot high. Deep blue flowers in late summer. Likes a hot, dry position.

POLEMONIUM reptans. • •

Jacob's Ladder

Dwarf, bushy plant 1 foot tall. In May it produces showy blue flowers. Foliage is very good all summer. Fine rock-plant which will endure semi-shade.

PRIMULA. • •

Primrose

These thrive admirably in moist, cool half-shady situations. Perfectly hardy but should be protected in winter from the sun by a light covering of evergreen boughs.

Denticulata. Pale violet flowers in early spring on 9 to 12-inch stems.



Hardy Phlox, Enchantress

Primula, Lavender Beauty. A beautiful new double form with orchid-lavender flowers.

Polyantha. An extra-fine strain, edged and laced with many beautiful combinations of color.

Veris. This strain includes a wide range of yellow and red shades.

PULMONARIA saccharata. ★ *Lungwort*
A dwarf plant 1 foot high, with silvery spotted foliage. Similar to *Mertensia*, with pink flowers in early spring.

PYRETHRUM. *Painted Daisy*
Roseum. Daisy-like flowers in various shades of pink, crimson, and white on 2-foot stems in May and June.

Uliginosum. Exceptionally large, daisy-like, white flowers from July to Sept. 3 ft.

RUDBECKIA purpurea. *Purple Coneflower*
Peculiar reddish purple flowers, with a very large, brown, cone-shaped center. Blooms from July to Oct. 3 ft.

SALVIA pitcheri. *Meadow Sage*
An improved variety having slender spikes of pale blue flowers in great abundance during Aug. and Sept. 3 ft.

SANTOLINA chamæcyparissus. ★ *Lavender Cotton*
A sweet-smelling, dwarf evergreen perennial with delicate, silvery white foliage. Small, yellow, button-like flowers in June and July.

SAPONARIA ocymoides. ★ *Soapwort*
A broad, spreading plant, 10 to 12 inches tall, studded all over with bright pink flowers in May and June. Vigorous growing.

SCABIOSA caucasica. *Blue Bonnet*
Beautiful, soft lavender-blue flowers, 2 inches in diameter, on 2-foot stems. Very fine cut-flower, blooming from June to Sept.



Primula polyantha

SEDUM. ★ *Stonecrop*
Mostly dwarf, creeping plants, forming green carpets for the rock-garden. Easy of culture and usually prefer a sandy soil; very adverse to a wet position in winter.

Acre. Low-spreading ground-cover, completely obscured by a mass of yellow flowers during late May and June.

Album. Thick, waxy foliage with pure white flowers in May.

Hispanicum. Neat, dwarf species with pink flowers.

Kamtschaticum. Succulent, bright green foliage. Yellow flowers in July and Aug. 6 to 9 in.

Murale. Graceful, dwarf plant with dark green foliage. White flowers with pink centers.



Rudbeckia purpurea

Sedum sarmentosum. A rapid-growing variety with flat, bright green leaves. Bright yellow flowers in flat clusters. Should not be allowed to encroach on choice plants.

Sexangulare. Very similar to *Acre* but darker green foliage. Vivid yellow flowers.

Sieboldi. An exquisite gray-leaved plant, 6 to 8 inches high. Flat heads of starry, brilliant pink flowers in Sept. and Oct. The loveliest of all *Sedums*.

Spectabilis, Brilliant. Broad, fleshy, light green foliage. Grows 1½ feet tall and very showy in late summer. Broad, flat heads of amaranth-red flowers.

SEMPERVIVUM. ★ *Houseleek*
Very interesting alpine plants, much used for carpet bedding and rockwork, having fleshy rosettes of leaves from which are sent up the flower stocks. Suitable for dry, sunny locations.

Alberti. Bright red flowers. 8 in.

Arachnoideum. Its rosettes of leaves remind one of spider-webs. Flowers are pale purple.

Globiferum. Very neat habit, growing 6 to 9 inches tall. Flowers pale yellow.

Tectorum. Rosettes of grayish green foliage. Flowers pale pink, on 9-inch stems.



Sedum hispanicum

SHASTA DAISY. *Chrysanthemum, Alaska*
Handsome, large, daisy-like, white flowers with golden centers, blooming all summer. 2 ft.

STATICE latifolia. *Sea Lavender*
A graceful plant with large, spreading panicles of lacy lavender-blue flowers, which rise from a rosette of large, glossy, leathery leaves. The flowers may be dried for winter decoration.

STOKESIA cyanea. *Cornflower Aster*
Deep lavender-blue flowers, 4 inches across, that remind you of scabiosa. Blooms July and Aug. on 2-foot stems. Very free bloomer and easy of culture.

SWEET WILLIAM. *Sweet William*
About the middle of May this produces a riot of color. Broad, flat heads of assorted colors. One of grandmother's old favorites. A biennial.

THERMOPSIS caroliniana. *Carolina Lupin*
Yellow pea-like flowers that remind you of lupins. Blooms June and July. 2 ft.

THYMUS. ★ *Thyme*
The creeping Thymes are fine rock-garden plants.

Lanuginosus. Gray, woolly foliage, that hugs the rocks like a silver carpet. Its tiny pink flowers make a pleasing contrast.

Serpyllum. Growing 10 inches high, it spreads rapidly and has very fragrant foliage.

Serpyllum album. Dark green foliage and clouds of white flowers.

Serpyllum coccineum. Similar to the preceding, with brilliant scarlet flowers.

TRADESCANTIA virginica. ★ *Spiderwort*
This variety will grow under the most trying conditions. Produces a succession of blue flowers all summer on 1½-foot stems.

TRITOMA Pfitzeri. *Red-Hot-Poker*
Grass-like foliage from which rise, in Aug., strong stems 3 feet high with blazing blooms of rich orange-scarlet. This variety needs winter protection.



Trollius

TROLLIUS. • *Globe Flower*

Very showy border plant growing about 2 feet tall. Thrives in sunny places, but in half-shady, moist situations it is at its best. The large, handsome, globe-shaped flowers are fine for cutting in early summer. The more you cut, the more they bloom.

Elinor. Large yellow blooms.

Ledebouri. Rich orange.

Ledebouri, Golden Queen. Golden yellow flowers with yellow centers.

Ledebouri, Orange Globe. Orange-yellow, buttercup-like blooms. May to Aug.

VALERIANA officinalis. •*Hardy Heliotrope*

This old-fashioned flower has feathery foliage clustered against the ground. In June and July, delicately scented, rose-tinted white flowers are produced. Will grow 3 to 4 feet when planted in a moist location.

VERONICA.*Speedwell*

Erica rosea. ★ A heather-like plant with delicate pink flowers. Dwarf and compact.

Longifolia subsessilis. Handsome long spikes of bright blue flowers from July to Sept. Fine for cutting. Grows 3 feet tall and is, no doubt, the outstanding Veronica.

Pectinata rosea. ★ A low-creeping variety forming a carpet of light green foliage. Small rose-pink flowers in midsummer.

Prostrata. ★ A low-lying plant with dark green foliage. In May and June it has miniature spikes of blue.

Teucrium. ★ Grows 1 foot tall, producing blue spikes in June.

VINCA minor. ★ •*Myrtle*

A trailing evergreen plant used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs or evergreens, where it is too shady for other plants. During the spring it has lovely blue flowers.

VIOLA cornuta. ★ •*Tufted Pansies*

These choice dwarf edging plants resemble a small pansy. When planted in a partially shaded position, they continue to bloom from early spring until fall.

Beauty of Larone. A new variety with extremely large, deep violet flowers 2 inches across. Very bushy and compact.

Viola cornuta, Jersey Gem. Showy violet-blue flowers which are produced freely from May to Aug.

Jersey White. The plant is exactly the same as the preceding, but produces white flowers.

Wedgwood. Large, dark blue flower.

VIOLA odorata. ★ •*Sweet Violet*

Rosina. Dainty and deliciously fragrant, the pink flowers are produced in spring and again in fall. Will stand a drier location.



Viola, Jersey Gem

Information for Our Customers

Three Months Guarantee. We aim to deliver nursery stock in first-class condition so that with proper after-care losses will be reduced to a minimum. Should any stock purchased at regular prices fail to grow, we stand ready to re-supply the same without charge, provided the account is paid within thirty days of date of invoice and such failure to grow is reported within ninety days of purchase.

We will cheerfully re-supply any plant found not true to name, or we will refund the amount paid for the same, but it is mutually understood that at no time shall we be held responsible for a greater sum than the purchase price.

Shipping Methods. Shipments will be forwarded as purchasers direct, but in the absence of instructions we will use our best judgment and forward plants by shortest and safest route.

Shipping Season. Our spring shipping season usually begins early in April, and until about the first of June everything can be transplanted. Perennials and stock dug with a ball of earth can be moved at anytime during the summer. Our fall season starts with the digging of evergreens in August, followed in October by deciduous trees and shrubs.

Terms. We are glad to extend thirty-day terms to established accounts. Also to open new accounts, via references, if order amounts to \$10 or more. On first orders for less than \$10, please send cash. Our guarantee is void on overdue accounts.

Price-List. A Price-List is published as a supplement to this catalogue of "Better Plants for New England." Send for your copy if it has not been received.

Suggestions and Estimates. We maintain a staff of competent men, trained and experienced to assist home-owners in selecting the proper plants for their locations. We shall be glad to submit suggestions and estimates; no obligation connected with this service, and no charge if plant material is purchased from us.

Planting Service. For the convenience of our customers we can supply an experienced and responsible planting service. These same experienced men are available during the summer and winter to do your trimming, a very essential operation for the appearance and well-being of any successful planting.

Display Garden. We cordially invite you to visit our display garden where we have planted hundreds of different trees, shrubs, and plants, for the purpose of giving our customers an opportunity to study and become familiar with the better hardy varieties. You may go where you please and stay as long as you like. You will not be approached unless you express a desire for service.

Deliveries. During the planting seasons our trucks frequently pass most points within a radius of 20 miles of Westfield. Deliveries will be made at no additional charge within this radius when they may be incorporated on our regular trips. There will be a charge for special delivery service, and long-distance truck delivery can be arranged at actual cost.

Fruits. A complete line of Fruit Trees, Berry Bushes, and Rhubarb as well as Fertilizers, Grass Seed, and Garden Accessories will be found in our Price-List.

TELEPHONES:

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WESTFIELD

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Adams Nursery, Inc.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.